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The Robinson.

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THE
PRINCIPLES OF
BOOK-KEEPING;

EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS TO A STUDENT OF
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

AND
AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF
BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

BY W. SCOTT BURN.

TORONTO:
H. & W. ROWSELL.

1844.

Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four, by WILLIAM SCOTT BURN, in the office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

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TO

F. W. BARRON, ESQ.

PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

THIS LITTLE WORK

IS,

BY HIS KIND PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

In this elementary course of Book-keeping, my sole object has been to instruct the Student in the combined principle of Debtor and Creditor, and in the classification and arrangement of accounts, by which it is brought to its final result in the Profit and Loss sheet. For this reason only, have I introduced the monthly abstract from the Cash Book, and adopted the peculiar mode in which several entries are made in that book.

When the operations which are here evolved are well understood, any form of book-keeping can easily be comprehended; but, should the present work be found useful, I shall hereafter publish other sets, adapted to more extended business, and simplified for actual practice, as much as necessary distinctness will allow.

In balancing the accounts in the Ledger, I have made use of the novel word "difference", with a view to shew more clearly the needlessness of a balance account.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS TO A STUDENT
OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The first thing to be learned by the Student is a clear and thorough knowledge of the principle of DEBTOR and CREDITOR. The whole science of Book-keeping is nothing more than an adaptation of this principle; and the keeping of a set of Books than a practical working out of its effects, till you obtain a final result.

If you buy Goods of another, and do not pay for them at the moment, you are indebted to him for the cost or value of these Goods; or, in other words, you are *Debtor* to him: and, on the other hand, if you sell Goods to another, without receiving payment, that other is due or indebted to you for the cost or value; or, in other words, you are *Creditor* to him—you are creditor to him, because you have a credit or right to demand payment from him.

In Book-keeping, the set of Books represents the person whose property they are, and the details of whose business they contain. When, as a Student, you write out a set of Books, you must, that you may understand what you are about, suppose that the set of books which you are

writing contains the details of your own business. You must look upon every transaction which you there record as if it were made by yourself; and then you will easily see how the principle of debtor and creditor applies to what you are doing.

The Books, then, representing yourself, every person who is due money to you, or, in other words, who is debtor to you, is debtor to the Books; and, reversing, every person to whom you are due money, or who is your creditor, is creditor by the Books. All Book-keeping is founded upon this; and Book-keeping by Single Entry is nothing more than the simple application of this rule. You merely write a man debtor for what he buys, and let it so remain till he discharges the debt, when you write him creditor for what he pays.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, you are still more distinctly represented by the Books. In every transaction you are represented both as *Debtor* and *Creditor*, and this is the reason why it is called "by double entry." If a man buys goods of you, he is your debtor for the value of them, and you are also his creditor for the same amount, because you have credit upon him for it. Both of them are clearly shewn by one and the same entry in the Journal. Yet, to accomplish this, your name is still never mentioned; but the goods in which you deal are made to represent you.

For example, if you suppose that you are carrying on but one branch of business, which I shall imagine to be the selling by wholesale or retail of Groceries or Dry Goods, you state your debts and credits in all such dealings under the general and fictitious head of Goods. Under this arbitrary name you yourself are represented. Thus, if you purchase a quantity of goods to the value of

£1,000, from John Jones or any one else, you are of course the debtor for the value; but you do not write that *you* are indebted to John Jones for the amount, you write—

<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>John Jones,</i>
For Goods & Invoice	£1,000	0 0

In this entry the words “Goods, Dr.” represent your indebtedness under the arbitrary designation of Goods, and at the same time the words “to John Jones,” express that he is your creditor for the same amount that Goods (meaning yourself) is debtor. How this Double Entry is managed in the different Books, you will afterwards see; but you will here at once observe that, as “Goods” is debtor for £1,000 and John Jones is creditor for the same amount, and as all other transactions are entered in the same manner, the amount of the debts and credits in your Books must exactly correspond, and that, if they do not, there must be an error or a complication of errors somewhere. If the difference be but one penny, it does not follow that there is but one error of a penny, for that penny may be a balance upon various errors involving large sums.

By adding up your amounts of debtors and creditors, you can thus discover at any time whether your Books are correct; and this is one great advantage of Book-keeping by double entry. But it affords you further advantages. You perhaps carry on various branches of trade, and you wish to know what you gain or lose by each branch; or, you are anxious to learn in detail the various charges which must be paid out of your profits. All this is managed in keeping books by

double entry, by a multiplication of accounts under arbitrary denominations. And this leads me to an

EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOUNTS.

The classification of accounts in Book-keeping has been much subdivided by most writers on the science; but it appears to me that they naturally arrange themselves under only two heads, viz., GENERAL and PERSONAL.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

General Accounts are those which, under arbitrary names, represent yourself in the various modes in which you are interested. For an elementary course, such as this is, and indeed for most practical purposes, the number of general accounts may be reduced to nine, viz.—CASH, STOCK, GOODS, BILLS RECEIVABLE, BILLS PAYABLE, INTEREST, TRADE CHARGES, PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, and PROFIT AND LOSS.

I. CASH.—This account notes accurately in its progress all the sums of money which you either receive or pay away. For all sums received Cash is said to be debtor, because Cash means yourself, and you are debtor for all monies which you receive; and for all sums which are paid away it is creditor, because you have a credit for it with the person to whom it is paid. Or, to place it in a more familiar view, suppose that, instead of Cash, the account is headed CASH Box. If you receive a sum of money, and it is placed in that box, then the Cash Box is debtor for it, and the reverse.

II. STOCK.—This account shews the amount of your capital, and its fluctuations from the gain or loss in your business. The amount of your capital

must be at the credit of Stock, because Stock, under an arbitrary name, represents yourself. For, suppose that at the commencement of your business you were worth £500, and that you placed this sum in the Cash Box of your office; then, that Cash Box would be debtor to Stock (that is, to you) for that sum; and in consequence you would write Cash Dr. to Stock. Again, suppose that this £500 was placed in the Bank of Upper Canada instead of being in your Cash Box, then the Bank being your debtor for that sum, you would write Bank of Upper Canada Dr. to Stock. The entries which shew the fluctuations of your Stock will be explained under Profit and Loss.

III. GOODS.—The nature of this account has been somewhat explained already. “Goods” is debtor to the persons from whom you purchase, because you are indebted to them; and creditor by those which you sell, because the persons to whom you sell are indebted to you. Goods is also, and for the same reason, debtor for all charges for freight and forwarding charges on what you purchase.

IV. BILLS RECEIVABLE.—As the Goods account represents yourself as a dealer in goods, so this account represents you as a receiver of a certain description of money securities for which you expect to get payment. If you receive from John Jones a promissory note or an acceptance for £100, you are *Debtor* to him for it, no matter whether it be handed to you in payment of what he owes you, or solely for your accommodation; and therefore you write Bills Receivable (that is yourself) Dr. to John Jones for the amount. If you keep this note or acceptance until it is due and receive payment of it, or if you

discount it at the Bank and receive the money, then it is evident that your Cash Box is debtor to you, or, in other words, to this account for the sum, and therefore you write Cash Dr. to Bills Receivable. In case of the Bill being discounted, as the money paid for discount is in fact Interest, you suppose that this account has paid to Cash the whole sum, and then credit Cash for the discount as directed under the head "Interest."

V. **BILLS PAYABLE.**—It is evident that this account must be precisely of the same nature as the last, but with the obligation reversed. The one account represents you as being bound to receive money, and the other as being bound to pay it. If you give John Jones your note binding yourself to pay him £100, he is indebted to you for that note, and therefore you write John Jones Dr. to Bills Payable. When the note becomes due, if you take money from your Cash Box to pay it, then you are indebted to your Cash Box for the amount and therefore you write Bills Payable Dr. to Cash.

VI. **INTEREST.**—This account represents you as having to receive or to pay Interest upon money. If your capital be large and you can pay for the goods which you purchase before they are due, then you receive interest for the time for which you have paid in advance. If, on the contrary you cannot pay till after they are due, then you have to pay interest. If you buy £100 worth of goods from John Jones at 4 months' credit and pay him in 3 months, then is he debtor to you for 1 month's interest upon £100, which is 10s., and therefore you write John Jones Dr. to Interest. If on the contrary you cannot pay him

till 5 months, then you are indebted to him for 10*s.* and you must write Interest Dr. to John Jones. Discount upon a Bill Receivable is also Interest, and being paid in Cash must be Interest Dr. to Cash.

VII. TRADE CHARGES OR CHARGES ON TRADE.

—This account represents you as being in debt for, or as paying certain charges which attach to the whole of your business in the mass, and not to any particular branch of it. For example, you hire a store and must pay the rent of it; or, you have two clerks and must pay their salaries; or, you require to purchase from the Bookseller a quantity of Books and Stationery for your office; the expense of all these is incurred for the due and proper conducting of the whole of your business, and is therefore a Trade Charge, or charge on your general trade. If you take money from your Cash Box to pay these, then the Cash Box is your creditor for the amount, and therefore you write Trade Charges (meaning, as in all other cases, yourself) Dr. to Cash.

VIII. PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.—

This account is intended to shew what you spend yearly for house-keeping, clothes or other expenses not connected with your business. As happens in the case of Trade Charges, you must take money from the Cash Box to pay them, and therefore you write Household (or Personal) Expenses Dr. to Cash.

IX. PROFIT AND LOSS.—This account represents you as either making a Profit or suffering a Loss. As a matter of course the Loss forms the debtor side of this account, and the Profit the creditor; for if you are suffering Loss, the Loss

must be taken from your Stock or Capital, which is diminished by the Loss, and therefore you (or Profit and Loss) is debtor for the sum taken; or, if you are gaining a profit, this same Stock (or Capital) is debtor to you for the additional sum which you thus add or pay to it.

II. PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.

As general accounts represent yourself, so personal accounts represent the individual persons who deal with you in their relations to you as debtors or creditors. As before said, if any one purchase goods from you he is debtor to you for the amount, and if you buy from him without paying, he is your creditor. You will, therefore, see at once that you must have in your Ledger as many personal accounts as there are individuals who deal with you either as buyers or sellers.

I now proceed to shew you what Books you require to write up in this elementary course of Book-keeping by Double Entry, and to explain their nature and uses.

That you may see this more clearly, you will require to look carefully over the following blank forms.

FORMS

IN WHICH THE BOOKS ARE TO BE KEPT.

CASH

Cr.

1844									
June	1	By W. Elliott.....paid him						50	0 0
		„ George Bell .....paid him						100	0 0

JOURNAL.

Toronto June 1st 1844

June 2

LEDGER.

[illegible]

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.	How disposed of.

BILLS PAYABLE.

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.	When and to whom paid.

The Books to be used are of two kinds :

1. Those which are in constant and daily use, viz., the *Cash Book*, the *Day Book*, the *Journal* and the *Ledger*. The two first contain a simple Diary of your transactions; the *Journal* contains the same Diary, systematically arranged; and the *Ledger* separates the classification which you have already made in the *Journal* into its component parts, and arranges each part under its proper account; so that in the *Ledger* you can see at a glance what are your gains or your losses; who among your customers are your debtors, and for what sums; and what is the amount that you are indebted to each of your creditors.

2. Those books which are not in such daily use, and of which three are sufficient for this elementary course, viz., the *Bill Book*, the *Invoice Book* and the *Petty Cash Book*. They do not contain the Diary of your business, but only matters illustrative of it. They are therefore called Subsidiary Books, from being dependent upon, or assistant to the Diary Books. In actual business a *Letter Book*, or book containing copies of all the letters which you write, must always be added.

I. THE CASH BOOK.

This Book contains a daily record of every sum of money which you either receive or pay away. It is ruled with a red ink head line, double money columns, and a marginal column for the date. As usual in all Book-keeping, the left-hand page is the Debtor side, and the right-hand page is the Creditor side. It is ruled and marked as on page 9.

As Cash represents yourself, and as you are debtor to one person or another for every sum of

money which you receive, you place all such sums on the left-hand page; and as, on the contrary, you are creditor (that is, Cash is creditor) for every sum which you pay away, you place all such on the right-hand page. But as Cash is already written on the top of each page, you do not require to repeat this explanation in every entry. Thus, while in the above form it is supposed that you have received from John Jones £1,000, and from James Johnston £300, you require to write nothing but *To John Jones* and *To James Johnston*; because, as *Dr. Cash* is written on the top of the page, this means that Cash (being yourself) is debtor to John Jones, and so on. Again: as it is supposed that you have paid William Elliot £50 and George Bell £100, you write nothing on the right-hand page but *By William Elliot* and *By George Bell*; for as *Cash Cr.* is written upon the top of it, this means that Cash is creditor by the payments made to those parties; that is, that you are their creditor for the money.

Once a week, or once a month, or at some other certain interval, both sides of the Cash Book should be summed up, and the balance ascertained by subtracting the amount of the credit page from that of the debit. The difference between the two sides should correspond exactly with the value of the cash which you have on hand, because the precise difference between the money which you receive and that which you pay away is thus shewn. Should the apparent difference be less than the sum which you have on hand, you must have omitted to enter some payment which you have received; should it be more, you have omitted to enter some payment which you have made.

II. THE DAY BOOK.

The Day Book is a daily record or diary of every transaction which you make, save only the receiving and paying of cash. If you purchase goods from any one, that purchase must be recorded there upon the very day that you receive the Invoice. If you sell goods to any one, that sale must be written there at the very time and under the date when it was completed. If you accept a Bill of Exchange drawn upon you, or give a Promissory Note to any one, whether he be a creditor or not, you must make immediate record of it in your Day Book.

The sales which you make to your customers must be entered in your Day Book with the greatest minuteness; in fact, every such entry must be the complete original of that copied Bill of Parcels which you send to the purchaser with his goods. This is necessary, that, in case the Bill of Parcels delivered be accidentally lost, another may be supplied; or that, in case of dispute, you may be able to substantiate every item. Of the goods which you purchase you must make an equally minute record in some one of your books; and many persons keep this minute record in their Day Book, making there a copy of the whole Invoice (or Bill of Parcels received) the same as in sales. It is, however, more convenient to have this detail in the Invoice Book; because, when you are bargaining to effect any considerable sale, you may require to consult more Invoices than one, and in your Invoice Book you have them all successively, whereas in your Day Book they would be detached according to dates, and mixed

up with other matter, which, when the Day Book is thrown open for examination, it might be unfair to your customers and inconvenient to yourself that any third party should have an opportunity of seeing.

In the Day Book, therefore, you have merely to write, if you purchase from Thomas Atkinson—

Thomas Atkinson,

For amount of Goods purchased from
him, p Invoice Book—Invoice No. 1
(or as it may be).....£1,000 0 0

Of Bills Receivable and Bills Payable you have also the full detail in your Bill Book; and therefore you have merely to record the transaction in your Day Book, giving a short description of the Note or Acceptance, with its amount, and for what, or for whose account it was received or given.

In practice, the Dr. and Cr. is always marked in the Day Book, as if above you should say:

Thomas Atkinson, Cr.

and this is done to facilitate the Journal entries. But I omit this here, leaving you to consider well and add it yourself as you write, that the exercise may be more complete.

The Day Book has no separate sides for Dr. and Cr., because it is not intended to enunciate the principle of double entry. It is ruled as on page 10, with the place of residence and date written at the top of each page, the successive dates being continued down the centre of the page.

When any entry is transferred from the Day Book to the Journal, you make a mark as \checkmark in the mar-

gin of your Day Book, to prevent accidental repetition and consequent error.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal is ruled exactly in the same manner as the Day Book, except that instead of a single red line on the margin, there is one column of two lines in which you will mark opposite to every entry the number of the folio in the Ledger in which it is posted.

As its designation implies, the Journal contains, like the Day Book, a daily record of all your transactions, and in most cases includes even your Cash receipts and payments. But it is a record of a different and of a higher kind.

The Day Book merely contains detailed memoranda of every thing which you do, written down as each transaction occurs, without any other arrangement than that of time; what was done earliest in the morning being entered first, and what was done later being entered afterwards in succession. Thus every thing is mixed in the Day Book. Let us suppose that you sell goods during the day to four persons, receive Invoices for goods purchased from two persons; receive Promissory notes from three, and grant notes to two. All these transactions are put down in your Day Book just as they take place, following each other in irregular succession, and therefore mixed up one with another. In transferring these entries into your Journal, you will arrange them under their proper heads. As you have sold goods during the day to four persons you will arrange the names of those persons with the amount of goods sold to them in regular succession, not allowing the intrusion of

any other matter; and you will do the same with the goods which you have bought, the Promissory Notes which you have received and those which you have granted. In doing this you will, however, make use of only one line in your Journal for every entry in your Day Book, no matter how long that entry may be. The Journal is in fact a classified abstract of the Day Book, and in most cases, of the Cash Book also. It is an abstract, that the entries may be more conveniently transferred to the Ledger; and it is classified, that the Ledger may be posted with less labour, and, as that Book is divided into compartments and therefore full of blank spaces, that the results of your business may be presented within a moderate compass, and the size of it prevented from becoming inconveniently large.

But that you may more clearly understand the nature of the Journal and of the entries which you will require to make in it, you must consider it as something more than a mere classified abstract of your Day Book. In the Journal you will first apply to your entries the principles of debtor and creditor, and at the same time combine these with the principle of double entry. The greatest care must therefore be taken in the preparation and arrangement of this book, for if you make an error either in the amount of sale or purchase; or in the amount of a Promissory Note received or granted; or in the position of any of these as debtor or creditor: or as pertaining to any of the general accounts which represent yourself either as a dealer in goods bought or sold, or in Bills received or in Bills to be paid, the error creeps into your Ledger, and the whole of that concluding book is falsified.

That I may more clearly explain to you the nature of Journal Entries, let us take for granted that the four sales supposed to be made in the day previously mentioned, were made to George Dodds, C. March, B. Palmer and Thomas Ward. If you arrange all these sales in succession, and intend to apply to them the plain principles of debtor and creditor, and nothing more, you will write thus in your Journal:

*Sundries**Dr.*

(That is, sundry persons)

George Dodds...for Goods	Ƴ Day Book	£62	4	7	-
C. March .....for do.	Ƴ do.	21	3	9	
B. Palmer.....for do.	Ƴ do.	36	15	0	
Thos. Ward.....for do.	Ƴ do.	45	11	10	
					<hr/> £165 15 2

and so on in other cases. This entry is, however, still imperfect, because though it states that these parties are debtors, it does not announce to whom they are debtors. It does not enunciate either the principle or the practice of Book-keeping by Double Entry, the former of which requires that both the debtor and the creditor should be declared in the same entry, and the latter that this should be done in one line.

That you may complete this entry, you will remember that those persons are purchasers of goods from you, and that they are therefore debtors to you for goods, or, in other words, Drs. to you as represented by the account "Goods." You will therefore write in your Journal—

*Sundries**Dr. to**Goods.*

George Dodds...Ƴ.....	Day Book...	£62	4	7	
C. March.....Ƴ.....	ditto ...	21	3	9	
B. Palmer.....Ƴ.....	ditto ...	36	15	0	
Thos. Ward.....Ƴ.....	ditto ...	45	11	10	
					<hr/> £165 15 2

In this entry these sundry persons are each said to be debtors for the sum written opposite to their respective names, and "Goods" is said to be creditor to those sundry persons collectively, for the aggregate amount of their debits.

Let us follow this out through the other transactions of the day above mentioned.

You have bought goods from two persons; say from B. Thorne and F. Smith. As your indebtedness for these goods is represented by the general account "Goods," you will therefore write thus:

<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
B. Thorne.....	£	Day Book...	£420	3	8
F. Smith	£	ditto	342	9	8
			<hr/> £762 13 4		

the previous operation being, as a matter of course, reversed.

Again, you have received Promissory Notes from three persons for goods sold that day, and as your indebtedness for notes or bills received is represented by the general account "Bills Receivable," you will write thus:

<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
G. Dods, for note...	£	Day Book...	£62	4	7
B. Palmer „ ...	£	ditto ...	36	15	0
Thos. Ward „ ...	£	ditto ...	30	0	0
			<hr/> £128 19 7		

Further, you have upon that day granted Promissory Notes to two persons, and, as the debt to you for notes or bills granted is represented by the general account "Bills Payable," you will write:

<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Bills Payable.</i>			
B. Thorne, for my note	£	Day Book...	£420	3	8
F. Smith „ „	£	ditto ...	342	9	8
			<hr/> £762 13 4		

and so on, applying the same principle, but with the necessary variation in terms, through the whole variety of your transactions.

In all the above examples you will clearly see, that the debtors and creditors are uniformly of equal amount, or in other words that they balance each other. Thus, in the example, Sundries Dr. to Goods, four persons have purchased from you; their debts are for various sums, and amount in all to £165. 15s. 2d. Each individual is indebted to you, as represented by "Goods," for the sum placed opposite to his name, and "Goods" through you is creditor by them for the aggregate total of their purchases. It is plain that the debtor and creditor is here as equally balanced as if a separate entry had been made for each purchase, and, in consequence, every sum been entered separately to the credit of Goods; because, if the total be procured by an accurate summation, that sum must be equal to all the parts taken together. The object of this classification is, in the first place, to save labour in posting to the Goods account in your Ledger; and secondly to prevent that account from becoming inconveniently long. Only one entry is required to record in the "Goods" account the four sales which you have this day made, whereas four entries would have been necessary if these sales had not been thus classified in your Journal. In all cases you must, however, take great care that these classifications are correctly summed up, for if in any of them you err, even by one penny, then is the balance of your debtors and creditors destroyed, your Ledger is wrong, and it may afterwards cost you a great deal of trouble to discover where the error is.

Having described to you how the principle of

debtor and creditor is applied in Journal entries, and how that principle is adapted in practice, I now proceed to explain to you the various forms which these entries necessarily assume. First, then, entries in the Journal are either Direct Entries or Cross Entries.

1st. A Direct Entry :

A Direct Entry represents you as dealing singly and directly either with a buyer or a seller. If, as supposed above, you buy £1,000 worth of goods from John Jones, and write in consequence—

<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>John Jones.</i>
For goods ...	Invoice.....	£1,000 0 0

this will be a direct entry, because it represents you as a purchaser of goods directly from John Jones, or, if John Jones buy £100 worth of goods from you, and you write—

<i>John Jones</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>
For goods ...	Waste Book...	£100 0 0

this also will be a direct entry, for it represents John Jones as a purchaser of goods directly from you.

You will observe, that both of these entries have one common feature, viz.—the combination of a general account (Goods) with a personal account. The same combination must exist in every direct entry which you can possibly make, because every direct entry must have direct reference to you, and because you must, under the arbitrary denomination of some general account or other, represent yourself in every shape and interest which your business can possibly assume. If you are due one month's interest on £100 to John Jones, you write Interest Dr. to John Jones for

10s., thus combining the general account Interest with the personal account J. Jones. If you purchase stationery for your office to the amount of £20, you likewise write Trade Charges Dr. to H. & W. Rowsell, because Trade Charges mean yourself, and you are indebted to H. & W. Rowsell, and so on through every variety of transactions which you can possibly make.

2nd. Cross Entries:

A Cross Entry is not intended as a record of any direct transaction which you have made, but is resorted to either for the correction of error, or for the transference of an amount from one general account to another. It is called a cross entry, because the effect of it is to change an amount from one account in your Ledger to another; or, figuratively speaking, to carry it across that book.

A cross entry is exceedingly useful, nay indeed it is absolutely necessary for the correction of error, for in no case whatever can any alteration, farther than the mere erasure of a wrong figure and the substitution of another, and this only to remedy an evident blunder in copying from one of the three books to another, be permitted in your books. Should a wrong entry be made, it cannot be expunged, because this would vitiate the authority of your books. Your books are intended not only as a means of information to yourself, but also as an authoritative record by which you can prove in any court of law what debts are justly due to you; or by which, if made the subject of prosecution for an unjust demand, you may be able successfully to resist the claim. Expunging of entries would render your books useless for evidence, and you cannot too carefully bear in mind that you must never resort to it;

your recourse in such cases being a cross entry, which will at once explain the error and apply the correction to it.

To explain how this is done, let us suppose that you have two customers of the name of Thorner; John Thorner and James Thorner. Suppose that the first of these, John Thorner, buys from you goods to the amount of £12, but that by mistake you enter these in your Journal to the debit of James Thorner, and that this wrong entry is, in the natural course of your business, transferred to your Ledger. In due time the mistake is discovered; but you must on no account expunge the error, you must correct it, thus. It is evident, that by charging James Thorner with £12 for goods which he never either bought or received, you have made him your debtor for £12 more than he ought to be; while by omitting to charge John Thorner with that sum, you seem to be his creditor by so much less than he is due. You therefore write—

<i>John Thorner</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>James Thorner.</i>
For goods purchased by John Thorner in June, 1844, and charged in error to account of James Thorner		
		£12 0 0

In this way the indebtedness is taken away from James Thorner, who ought not to be subject to it, and is placed to John Thorner, who really owes the money. Their accounts are now corrected, and the cause of error is explained. And so on, in every other supposeable case.

Again, when you require to transfer any sum from one general account to another, this is called a Cross Entry, because it indicates no direct operation by which a new credit is gained or a new debit incurred on your part. Cross Entries of this kind are necessary that you may ascertain the

net amount of your Gain or your Loss. Suppose, for example, that you find your gain upon the goods which you have sold, that is, upon your Goods account, to be £750, and that you have spent, as shewn by the respective accounts, £84 10s. 6d. for Trade Charges, £25 7s. for Interest upon money, £232 4s. 9d. for Household or Personal Expenses, and that B. Palmer has become unable to pay for the goods which you sold him to the value of £36.15s., which sum has in consequence become a bad debt. It is quite evident then, that though you have made a Profit of £750 upon the goods which you have sold, you have by no means increased your Capital to that extent; for you have spent money and you have lost it, and the increase of your capital can merely be the difference between what you have spent and lost, and the profit which you have made. You can ascertain this at once by adding together what you have spent and lost, and subtracting the total of this addition from the £750 which you have gained. The balance will be the exact amount by which your capital is increased, or, in other words, your net profit.

The result of this operation may be a sufficient satisfaction to your own mind for the moment, but that this satisfaction may be permanent, you must record it in your Books. This you must do by Cross Entries, which are thus explained.

Your profit of £750 upon your Goods account arises from your having sold your goods for £750 more than you paid for them. This is shewn by the sum of the credit side of your Goods account amounting to £750 more than that of the debit side. But, as you are represented by the "Goods Account" merely as a dealer in goods, while by the Profit and Loss Account

you are represented as gaining a profit or suffering a loss, you must carry this £750 to the Profit and Loss Account, that it may appear in its proper light and in its proper place. This you do by the Cross Entry—

<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Profit and Loss,</i>
For gain on that account		£750 0 0

The two sides of your Goods account will now cancel each other by producing an equal sum, leaving you to begin afresh in the ensuing year, while the Profit and Loss Account shews the gain which you have made. Again, you are indebted for what you have spent and for what you have lost, and therefore you write—

<i>Profit and Loss</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries,</i>
Trade Charges.....	£	Amount of that Account £84 10 6
Interest.....	do.	do. 25 7 0
Household Expenses	do.	do. 232 4 9
B. Palmer	do.	his debt, bad 36 15 0
		<hr/>
		£378 17 3

When you have made this entry in your Profit and Loss Account, your net Profit will be shewn in that account by the difference between £750, and £378 17 3, which is £371 2 9. This last sum is, however, something more than merely net gain. It is a permanent addition to your capital or Stock in Trade, and must therefore be carried to the Stock Account, which represents you as the owner of this capital. You will therefore write, as your capital is creditor by the addition which you have made to it—

<i>Profit and Loss</i>	<i>Dr to</i>	<i>Stock,</i>
For balance of that account, being net gain		£371 2 9

and thus will your whole business for the year be wound up.

Journal Entries are further subdivided into Simple, Compound and Complex; the nature and difference between which may be explained in a very few words.

A Simple Entry is when the accounts connected by it are one on each side, one debtor and one creditor, as in the examples above named.

	John Jones	Dr. to	Goods
or	Goods	Dr. to	Profit and Loss.

A Compound Entry is when several debtors are connected with one creditor, or one debtor with several creditors, as in the above examples—

	Sundries	Dr. to	Goods
or	Profit and Loss	Dr. to	Sundries.

A complex entry is when several debtors are connected in one and the same entry with several creditors, and can only be expressed by one formula, viz.,

Sundries	Dr. to	Sundries.
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This is a form of entry which it is quite unnecessary for me to explain to you, because it cannot by any possibility be required in an elementary course of Book-keeping. Indeed, it is a form of entry which can never be absolutely necessary under any supposeable combination of accounts. Its only advantage is that it saves writing, but this advantage is gained at a considerable sacrifice of distinctness, and by increased liability to error. It saves writing by including in one entry what would otherwise require two or three entries; and the combination displays dexterity, on which account it seems to be liked by some writers. But it is much less clear than the more simple forms, and it requires a very practised Book-keeper to transfer it to the Ledger without great mistakes.

THE LEDGER.

The Ledger is ruled on each page with a marginal column for the date, single money columns, and a column immediately prefixed to the money columns wherein to insert the folio in which the debit or credit corresponding to that which you are now writing is posted in your Ledger. Thus, if you are posting the entry John Jones Dr. to Goods into John Jones's account, you insert in this column the folio in your Ledger in which the Goods account is placed; and on the other hand, if you are posting that entry into the Goods account, you insert in the same column the folio in which John Jones's account is placed. Each corresponding debit or credit, whether indicated in your Journal Entries, or exhibited in your Ledger by opposite position on the debit and credit pages, is called the *per contra* of your Books; for, as every debit must have a credit against or counter to it, this credit is counter or *per contra* to that debit, and the reverse.

As you have already applied in your Journal the principles of Debtor and Creditor to all your transactions, and have also there classified these transactions under their proper heads, you now proceed to arrange them in your Ledger, each in a separate place under its proper account. In your Journal you have already given a concentrated view of your transactions, day by day, and you now proceed to separate these and place them singly each under its proper account, so that in your Ledger you can see at a glance what has been doing under each account for the whole year. Thus if John Jones has bought goods ten times from you in the course of the year, and paid you money or notes six times, you see this in your

Journal day by day; but in your Ledger you have them all placed one after another, and without the intervention of other matter, under John Jones's account; his purchases are on the left hand page, and the payments made by him on the right hand page, so that in your Ledger you can see what John Jones has been doing with you for a whole year, just as easily as in your Journal you can see what he has been doing for any one day.

That you may be able to effect this arrangement, your first object must be to appropriate suitable pages or parts of pages for every one of your General Accounts, and for every Personal Account which you require to open. In practice it is most convenient to arrange the General Accounts near each other towards the end of your Ledger, allowing one or more folios to each according to the number of entries which are likely to be made in each account. Your Goods Account will occupy the greatest space, your Bills Receivable perhaps the next greatest, and so on. Your Banker's Account you will place next, as requiring also a large space. You will then proceed to appropriate such spaces as may be required for every Personal Account, allowing more or less room for each customer, according to the number of transactions which he is likely to have with you. To some you will allow one third, to others a half, and to some the whole of a folio, always preferring to allot too much rather than too little room, that you may avoid the trouble of transferring the accounts to other spaces.

When you have done this, you will mark in the Index to your Ledger, and in alphabetical order, the designation of every account which you have thus opened, with the number of the folio in which it is contained. You will then, with this

Index in your hand, mark in the marginal column of your Journal, opposite to every name, the folio in the Ledger in which the account under that name is to be found, and you will do this carefully, that you may be able to turn at once to the proper folio without having to seek for it. Where there is a debtor and creditor on the same line of your Journal, you will mark the folios of each one above the other, and as you write each sum into your Ledger, you will mark it off by putting \checkmark before the number of the folio.

When you write up these entries into your Ledger, or, technically speaking, post them from your Journal, you turn successively to every folio as it is marked in the marginal column, and there write on the left hand page what is said to be debtor, and on the right hand page what is said to be creditor; as, for example, if you find in your Journal, under the date of 1st June, 1844,

\checkmark	| 1 |	<i>John Jones Dr. to Goods,</i>	||	100	| 0 |	0
\checkmark	| 20 |	for Goods p Day Book .....	||	100	| 0 |	0

you turn to folio No. 1 of your Ledger, in which is placed the account of John Jones, and on the left-hand page you write—

1844	|								
June	|	1	To Goods.....p..... Journal	|	20	||	100	|	0 | 0

and then turning to folio 20, in which is placed the Goods account, you write on the right hand page—

1844	|								
June	|	1	By John Jones...p... Journal	|	1	||	100	|	0 | 0

and so on with every other entry, the operation being of the most simple nature possible. The marking, first of 20, and then of 1, in the folio column in your Ledger is, as you will easily see, to denote the position of the opposite account, and

when you have finished, the mark \checkmark which you put opposite to the 1 and 20 in your Journal, will shew that you are done with these entries.

As you post up the Personal Accounts in your Ledger, you should pay great attention to see whether any of your customers has settled up his account to any particular date; which you will discover by observing whether any entry on the right hand page is exactly of the same amount as one or more entries on the left hand page, and wherever this occurs you will carefully draw a black line under each of those sums to shew that the account is here settled, and that in after transactions you need not add up beyond this black line to find what is the indebtedness of this individual. Do the same with the accounts of those persons from whom you purchase, only commencing your examination with the amounts on the left hand page, instead of the right, and by continuing to do so with care, you will save yourself a vast deal of trouble.

When you have posted all the entries into your Ledger, your next business will be to examine whether all this be done correctly. This examination you will make, first, by comparing your books, and then, by balancing your Ledger.

To compare your books, you require an assistant, who will read from one book while you watch carefully whether the dates, names, and sums which he announces be correctly transferred. If he read from the Journal while you hold the Ledger, he will first mention to you the numbers of the folios in the Ledger as they are successively marked there, that you may turn up each particular folio as it is wanted. When you have done this, he will call to you the name of the account, the date, and the sum. Should any error be

found, it must be corrected on the instant. While you are going through this examination it would be prudent to check the summations in your Journal, that any accidental mistake may now be rectified.

Having done this, you will balance your Ledger. Balances are of two kinds, viz.—trial balances and final balances. A trial balance is one which is made without having previously taken an inventory of your stock, and closed your general accounts by transferring the balances upon them, first to Profit and Loss, and finally to Stock; which is technically called closing your books. The object of both kinds of balancing is one and the same, viz.—to ascertain whether your books be correct. Trial balances are made at intervals, varying according to the extent of the business which is carried on. In banking houses they are made at least once a month, in large mercantile houses once in three months, and in others only twice a year. The object of these frequent balaneings is to confine the range within which an error may occur, so that it can be more easily detected.

A trial balance is made by adding up each side of every account in your Ledger; placing the results of every summation under each other, the debits in one column and the credits in another; then adding up each column, when, if the totals of both agree, your books are correct. To make this plain, take the following imaginary examples of accounts which may occur in your Ledger :

Folio.		Debtor.			Creditor.		
1	John Jones.....	624	10	7	437	14	9
1	James Allan.....	325	0	0	528	10	6
2	Samuel Williams.....	219	5	3	150	2	10
3	James Johnson.....	92	4	8	144	12	5
		1261	0	6	1261	0	6

In making a final balance, your first step is precisely of the same nature; only as it customary at the annual winding up one's affairs to render their accounts to all one's customers, which accounts shew the net sums or differences which they owe to you, or you owe to them; so, previous to making this final balance, you shut all the personal accounts in your Ledger, by drawing a black ink line under the amounts on each side, and by placing the difference or balance on its proper page as debtor or creditor. These differences you now take in your final balance, as—

Folio.		Debtor.			Creditor.		
1	John Jones.....	186	15	10			
1	James Allan.....				203	10	6
2	Samuel Williams.....	69	2	5			
3	James Johnson.....				52	7	9
		255	18	3	255	18	3

and so through the whole Ledger; but when you come to ascertain the balance upon your General Accounts, you do not at present shut these in the same way as you do the Personal Accounts, but merely carry the balances in pencil into your balance sheet; the object of the final balance being at this stage exactly the same as that of the trial balance.

Having ascertained the accuracy of your books, you now prepare your Profit and Loss Sheet, which is a separate balancing of all your General Accounts, and carrying the final difference to Stock. The supposed materials for this sheet have been already detailed in pages 27 and 28 of the Journal Entries; but you will here arrange them as is done in practice.

PROFIT AND LOSS SHEET.

Folio.		Drs.			Crs.		
65	Trade Charges	84	10	6			
66	Interest	25	7	0			
68	Household Expenses...	232	4	9			
20	B. Palmer, bad debt ...	36	15	0			
75	Goods				750	0	0
64	Stock per net gain.....	371	2	9			
		£750	0	0	£750	0	0

When the entries mentioned in the pages above alluded to are posted in your Ledger, it is evident that the four first accounts, Trade Charges, Interest, Household Expenses and B. Palmer, will be totally extinguished; that nothing will remain at your Goods Account but the amount of your goods on hand on the debit side; and that the sum at the credit of Stock will be increased by the addition of your net gain. You will therefore alter your balance sheet accordingly, filling in the sums this time with ink; and finding the totals to correspond as before, your work is finished. You will then copy your Profit and Loss Sheet and Balance Sheet into some blank pages in your Waste Book or Journal which you have left for that purpose, there to remain as a record of the accuracy of your books.

Many authors recommend the opening of a Balance Account in the Ledger, to be formed by carrying the debit and credit balances to the account of Stock, leaving the difference as shewn in the Profit and Loss Sheet. It is evident, however, that this is a most useless waste of labour, for the result which would be arrived at by this long process is more easily attained, and with as much certainty, by the Profit and Loss sheet of only six lines. Such an account is also liable to another objection, viz.—that it is making an ac-

count out of deductions, not of transactions; that these deductions are already shewn with sufficient clearness and authority in their original places; and that it involves double entries for the self same sums, which, like all other unnecessary multiplicities in Book-keeping, is a very likely source for error.

SUBSIDIARY BOOKS.

The management of the Subsidiary Books may be described in very few words. In the Bill Book you enter your Bills Receivable and Bills Payable exactly as you receive or grant them, putting under each part of your heading that part of your description which corresponds to it. Your Invoice Book you will rule precisely as may be required for inserting an exact copy of the Invoices which you receive, marking at the top of each the date on which it is entered in your Day Book. Your Petty Cash Book will contain an account of those trifling payments for postages and other incidental expenses which it would be waste of labour to enter seriatim in your Ledger. It should be ruled with a column for the date, and double money columns, in one of which you will enter the small sums, as £2 or £5, which you from time to time set apart for this use, and in the other you will mark how these are expended. Once a week, or at other certain times, you will add up all these petty payments and enter the sum in your Cash Book. The balance of your Cash Book should then tally with the balance of your Petty Cash Book added to the sum which you have on hand in your Cash Box.

AN ELEMENTARY
COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING
BY
DOUBLE ENTRY.

Invoice No. 1.

Received 1st June, 1844.

Invoice of goods sent by Macpherson and Co.
by order, for account and risk of *Mr. James
Morrison, Toronto.

1 a 10	10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.				
	No. 1, 1796 lbs. Gro.	No. 6, 1760			
	2, 1417	7, 1725			
	3, 1455	8, 1599			
	4, 1614	9, 1728			
	5, 1473	10, 1511			
	—	—			
	7755	8323			
	8323				
	—16078				
	Tare 10 p ^{ct} . 1608	cwt. qrs. lbs.	s. d.		
	—	129 0 22	@ 41 3	266	9 4
11 a 15	5 Qr. Chests Bohea Tea.				
	No. 11, 85 21 64				
	12, 85 21 64				
	13, 86 21 65				
	14, 87 21 66				
	15, 85 21 64				
	— 323 lbs.	@ 2 0		31	6 0
16 a 27	12 Hhds. Cognac Brandy.				
	65 68 67 66 199				
	66 62 70 73 197				
	68 67 68 73 205				
	— — — — 212				
	199 197 205 212	—813 Gals....	@ 7 6	304	17 6
28 a 57	30 Cases Schiedam Gin.....	@ 16 0		24	0 0
58 a 97	30 Half Boxes Glass 10×8 }	..... @ 26 0		26	0 0
	10 ditto 7×9 }	..... @ 26 0		26	0 0
98a147	50 Boxes Soap, each 64lbs., 3200 lbs.	@ 0 3 ³ / ₄		50	0 0
	Cartage to Canal.....			5	10 7
	Four months.			708	3 5
	Montreal, 23rd May, 1844.				
	JOHN JAMIESON, & Co.				

* Here, and in all similar cases, let the student insert his own name.

Invoice No. 2.

Received 2nd June, 1844.

Invoice of goods forwarded by Macpherson & Co., by order, for account and risk of Mr. James Morrison, Toronto.

148 a 153	6 Hhds. Refined Sugar. <i>No. loaves.</i> 148, 99 8 2 15 149, 89 8 2 5 150, 88 8 2 13 151, 93 9 3 11 152, 92 8 2 20 143, 74 7 2 0 51 3 8 net or 5804 lbs. @ $6\frac{3}{4}d$.	163	4	9
154 a 156	3 hhds. Madeira, No. 154, 53 155, 54 156, 55			
157 a 159	3 Qr. Casks ditto ... 157, 29 158, 30 159, 32 — { 253 gals. @ { p 110, £40	92	0	0
160 a 189	30 Boxes Sperm Candles, 25lbs. each, 750lbs.@ 3s.	112	10	0
190 a 194	5 Boxes T. D. Pipes @ 18s.	4	10	0
195	1 hhd. old Port Wine, 73—6=67 @ 2s. 9d.	9	4	3
196	1 ditto 72—4=68 gals. @ 1s. 11d.	6	10	4
197 a 203	7 Casks Paste Blacking, 25 doz. each, 175 doz. @ $7\frac{1}{2}d$.	5	9	5
204	1 Bbl. 1s. 6d. ... 4 doz. Wix Mustard 1 lb., @ 27s. 6d. £5 11 6 4 doz. ditto... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., @ 17s. 6d. ... 3 10 0 Cartage to Canal	8 3 10	3 0 0	
	E. & O. E. Four months' credit.	405	1	9

Montreal, 27th May, 1844.

JAMES WILSON

Invoice No. 3.

Received 2nd June, 1844.

Invoice of goods forwarded by Tow-boat Line,
by order, for amount and risk of Mr. James
Morrison, Toronto.

30 Kegs Plug Tobacco, "Brown," 16s. 6 months		
6025		
Tare 30lbs. ea. 900		
— 5125 lbs. net. 10c.	512	50
at 3 months.		
10 Kegs Zante Currants.		
140 144		
137 143		
143 149		
140 144		
134 144		
— —		
694 724		
694		
— 1418lbs. Tare 142, is 1266 net, @11c.	138	96
30 Bags Pepper, 3194, off 2 p.c. 64, 3130lbs. @7½c.	234	75
50 Bags St. Domingo Coffee.		
A		
P B ^{RS} 28 Bags w 3 3233		
P		
P B ^{RS} 22 „ 2305		
— „ —		
50 „ 5538		
Tare 2 p ct. 111		
— 5427lbs. net. @12c.	651	24
15 Tierces Rice, 9536—953=8583 ... @ 3¾c.	289	67
8 Bags Pimento, 850 off 3 p.c. 26, 824lbs. @7¼c.	59	74
5 Barrels Iviça soft-shell Almonds.		
108 18		
105 18		
106 18		
108 18		
112 22		
— — 539, 94, 445lbs. @13c.	57	85
E. & O. E.	\$	1944 71

New York, 28th May, 1844.

W. ROBERTSON

Invoice No. 4.

Received 2nd June, 1844.

Port Hope, 30th May, 1844.

Mr. James Morrison

Bought of Joseph Johnson.

100 Barrels Whiskey, 4670 Gallons	@ 1s. 4d.	311 6 8
100 Barrels.....	@ 5s.	25 0 0

90 days.	336 6 8
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Shipped by Steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Colcleugh.

Invoice No. 5.

Received 8th June, 1844.

Invoice of 20 Chests Tea, forwarded by Tow
boat Line, by order, for account and risk of Mr.
James Morrison, Toronto.

J M T	5 Chests old Hyson.				
		86	83		
		84	81		
		88			
		—	—		
		258	164		
			258		
		—	422		
	Tare 20lb each.....	100			
		—	322 lbs.@ 75c.	241	50
	15 Chests Young Hyson.				
	88 87 84 83 85	427			
	84 88 85 81 82	420			
	90 81 83 79 83	416			
		—			
		1263			
	Tare 20lbs. each...	300			
		—	963	@ 50c.	481 50
			Four months.	\$	723 0

New York, 29th May, 1844.

W. ROBERTSON.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cash.</i>
1844		
June	1 To Stock for capital given me by my father	1000 0 0
	3 „ Bank of U. C. to account per check ...	50 0 0
	„ „ John Davis ... to ditto of purchase	30 0 0
	5 „ Bank of U. C. to ditto per check.....	25 0 0
	„ „ ditto to ditto per ditto	202 0 0
	15 „ James Denny. to ditto	12 0 0
	29 „ Allan Kilgour to ditto .....59 3 8 disct. 3 per ct. . 1 15 8	57 8 0
		1376 8 0
		<u> </u> <u> </u>
July	„ „ Cash on hand brought down	76 13 8
	5 „ Bank of U. C. to account per check ...	306 11 9
	8 „ John Inglis ... to account	10 0 0
	10 „ Geo. Gordon . to ditto	12 10 0
	15 „ James Finlay . in full..... 5 2 0 discount..... 0 2 6	4 19 6
	24 „ Bank of U. C. to account	300 0 0
		710 14 11
		<u> </u> <u> </u>
Aug.	31 „ Cash on hand brought down	13 19 11
	2 „ Jas. Johnson . to account	15 0 0
	7 „ Bills Rec'ble . for John Davis's note ...	48 14 9
	„ „ ditto for Adam Black's ditto .	53 12 6
	„ „ ditto for James Denny's ditto.	35 9 6
	8 „ Bank of U. C. to account	100 0 0
	14 „ Isaac Holland . in full for cash lent	12 10 0
		279 6 8

*Cash.**Cr.*

1844					
June	1	By Bank of U. C. paid it to account.....	1000	0	0
	3	„ Trade Charges paid Messrs. Rowsell for Stationery	12	4	7
	„	„ Goods paid forwarding charges	24	9	0
	5	„ ditto paid duties and charges on New York goods...	26	5	0
	„	„ ditto paid forwarding charges	18	4	0
	„	„ ditto pd. fr't & cartg. Whiskey	5	16	0
	„	„ James Wilson remitted him $\frac{1}{2}$ Bank dft.	200	0	0
	„	„ Goods paid exchange at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	2	0	0
	10	„ House'd Exp's pd. sunds. $\frac{1}{2}$ House Book	6	15	0
	24	„ Trade Charges paid for receiving goods.	3	11	2
	29	„ ditto paid petty cash payments	0	9	7
	„	„ Cash on hand carried down	76	13	8
			1376	8	0
July	5	„ Jamieson & Co. pd. them in full 308 3 5 less 3 months' Int. 4 14 10	303	8	7
	„	„ Goods paid exchange at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	3	3	2
	10	„ House'd Exp's paid Butcher's bill	3	5	6
	12	„ Trade Charges paid alterations in cellar	1	10	0
	24	„ W. Robertson rem. \$1432.21 £358 1 1 less 1 mo.'s Int. 1 15 10	356	5	3
	„	„ Goods pd. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. Ex. on N. York	10	13	9
	27	„ Trade Charges paid my porter to account	2	0	0
	„	„ House'd Exp's paid Tailor's bill	15	5	7
	31	„ Trade Charges paid petty cash payments	1	3	2
	„	„ Cash on hand carried down	13	19	11
			710	14	11
Aug.	3	„ Isaac Holland. lent him for 10 days.....	12	10	0
	5	„ House'd Exp's pd. sunds. $\frac{1}{2}$ House Book	4	8	7
	7	„ Interest pd. disc. on notes B.U.C.	1	7	6
	8	„ Bank of U. C. paid it to account	136	9	3
	„	„ Jos. Johnson . paid him to account	100	0	0
	19	„ Goods pd. for 3 kegs white lead	1	4	6
	23	„ ditto pd. wrap. paper J. Davis	3	10	0
	27	„ Househ. Exps. paid sundry expenses ...	2	5	0
	31	„ Trade Charges as per Petty Cash Book .	0	4	3
	„	„ Cash on hand carried over	17	7	7
			279	6	8

*Dr.**Cash.*

1844					
Aug.	31	To Cash on hand brought over	17	7	7
Sept.	2	„ Charles Marsh to account	7	10	0
	3	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto	150	0	0
	5	„ Jas. Johnson . to ditto	12	0	0
	7	„ Adam Black . to ditto	13	15	0
	„	„ J. Coates in full	26	19	6
	„	„ John Inglis ... in full	57	16	7
	9	„ Bills Rec'ble. for John Dawson's note .	43	5	2
	12	„ James Denny to account	5	0	0
	„	„ James Finlay. to ditto.....	6	10	0
	17	„ John Dawson to ditto	37	10	0
	18	„ Bills Rec'ble. for Allan Kilgour's note..	50	0	0
	„	„ ditto for Isaac Holland's do. ..	140	7	8
	„	„ ditto for John Davis's do. ..	102	17	6
	„	„ ditto for W. Williamson's do. . .	25	0	0
	„	„ ditto for John Coates's do. ..	75	0	0
	20	„ Jas. Monteath to account.....	100	0	0
	23	„ Geo. Gordon . to ditto	20	0	0
	25	„ Allan Kilgour to ditto	15	0	0
	26	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto	400	0	0
	30	„ John Rich ... to ditto	37	10	0
	„	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto	201	1	9
			1544	10	9
		„ Cash on hand brought down.....	29	16	2

*Cash.**Cr.*

1844 Sept.					
3	By Bills Payable pd. accept. to Jos. Johnson	150	0	0	
"	" Trade Charges paid W. James, my clerk	10	0	0	
4	" ditto paid my porter to acc't...	4	15	0	
8	" ditto paid one quarter's rent of store.....	20	0	0	
"	" Bank of U. C. to account.....	80	0	0	
9	" ditto to ditto.....	45	0	0	
10	" House'd Exp's paid sundries.....	4	12	8	
17	" Bank of U. C. to account.....	50	0	0	
18	" Interest..... paid discount.....	3	16	6	
"	" Bank of U. C. to account	389	8	8	
19	" House'd Exp's paid sundries.....	5	6	10	
20	" Bank of U. C. to account.....	100	0	0	
26	" Bills Payable.. paid my acceptance to John Jamieson & Co...	400	0	0	
30	" Bank of U. C. to account.....	50	0	0	
"	" Bills Payable.. my note to Jas. Wilson...	201	1	9	
"	" Trade Charges paid Petty Cash charges	0	13	2	
"	" Cash on hand carried down.....	29	16	2	
		1544	10	9	

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

When Received	No.	Whose Note or by Whom Drawn.	To Whom.	On Whose Account.
1844.				
June 5	1	John Davis	To myself.	His Account.
15	2	Adam Black	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	3	James Denny	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	4	John Dawson	Ditto.	Ditto.
July 2	5	Allan Kilgour	Ditto.	Ditto.
30	6	Isaac Holland	Ditto.	Ditto.
Sept. 7	7	W. Williamson	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	8	John Davis	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	9	John Coates	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	10	Jas. Monteath	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	11	John Inglis	Ditto.	Ditto.

BILLS PAYABLE.

When Entered.	No.	Whose Draft Or Note.	To Whom Payable.	On Whose Account.
1844.				
June 5	1	Jamieson & Co.	Their Order.	Their Account.
"	2	My Note	Jas. Wilson.	His Account.
24	3	W. Robertson	His Order.	Ditto.
July 12	4	Jos'h Johnson	E. P. Smith.	Jos. Johnson's

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

47

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.			How Disposed of.
1844.			1844.				
June 3	Com. Bank.	90 days	Sept. 4	48	14	9	Disct. at B.U.C.
5	Bank U. C.	3 mo's	8	53	12	6	Ditto.
8	Mon. Bank.	3 mo's	11	35	9	6	Ditto.
8	B'k B. N. A.	90 days	9	43	5	2	Rec'd in Cash.
28	Bank U. C.	4 mo's	Oct. 31	50	0	0	Disct. at B.U.C.
July 24	Ditto.	90 days	30	140	7	8	Ditto.
Sept. 4	Ditto.	90 days	Dec. 6	25	0	0	Ditto.
Aug. 23	Ditto.	3 mo's	Nov. 26	102	17	6	Ditto.
Sept. 7	Ditto.	90 days	Dec. 9	75	0	0	Ditto.
Aug. 20	Ditto.	3 mo's	Nov. 23	65	0	0	
Sept. 7	Ditto.	90 days	Dec. 9	125	0	0	

BILLS PAYABLE.

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.			When and to Whom Paid.
1844.			1844.				
May 23	Bank U. C.	4 mo's	Sept. 26	400	0	0	Paid at B'k U. C.
27	Ditto.	4 mo's	30	201	1	9	Ditto
28	Ditto.	6 mo's	Dec. 1	131	19	4	
June 2	Ditto.	90 days	Sept. 3	150	0	0	Paid at B'k U.C.

1844.								
June	3	To Cash put aside for this use	5	0	0			
		By paid postage two letters.....		0	1	9		
	5	„ paid for candles for cellar.....		0	1	6		
	6	„ paid postage three letters.....		0	2	10		
	24	„ paid ditto four letters.....		0	3	6		
			0	9	7			
			4	10	5			
July	2	„ paid postage two letters.....		0	3	4		
	5	„ carriage of a parcel.....		0	2	9		
	10	„ postages.....		0	1	8		
	15	„ paid for sealing wax.....		0	1	3		
	19	„ postages.....		0	4	3		
	24	„ postages.....		0	3	8		
	30	„ paid for wine measures.....		0	6	3		
			1	3	2			
			3	7	3			
Aug.	8	„ paid postages.....		0	1	9		
	15	„ paid ditto.....		0	1	9		
	23	„ paid portorage		0	0	9		
			0	4	3			
			3	3	0			
Sept.	2	„ paid postages.....		0	1	9		
	6	„ paid ditto.....		0	2	10		
	10	„ paid for writing paper.....		0	3	7		
	18	„ paid postages.....		0	1	8		
	24	„ paid ditto.....		0	2	1		
	27	„ paid portorage.....		0	1	3		
				0	13	2		
			2	9	10			

Toronto, _____ 1st June, _____ 1844.

John Jamieson & Co., Montreal. By sundry goods received from them, as by Invoice No. 1, in Invoice Book		708	3	5
_____ 3rd June. _____				
James Wilson, Montreal. By sundry goods received from him, as by Invoice No. 2, in Invoice Book		405	1	9
William Robertson, New York. By sundry goods received from him, as by Invoice No. 3, in Invoice Book		486	3	7
Joseph Johnson, Port Hope. By 100 Barrels Whiskey, as by Invoice No. 4, in Invoice Book		336	6	8
John Davis, Newmarket. 1 hhd. Mus. Sugar 1796—179=1617lbs. @6d. 40 8 6 1 hhd. Brandy, 65 gals. ... @ 9s. 3d. 30 1 3 5 Half Boxes of Glass, 10×8 @ 17s. 4 5 0 3 Box. Soap, 64lbs. ea. 192lbs. @ 5d. 4 0 0		78	14	9
_____ 4th June. _____				
Charles Marsh, Toronto. 5 Loaves Sugar, 54lbs. @ 8½d.		1	18	3
James Johnson, Toronto. 1 Bag Coffee, 118—2½=115½lbs. at 9d.		4	6	8
W. Williamson, Toronto. 1 Barrel 5s... Whiskey, 42 gals..... at 1s. 8d.		3	15	0
_____ 5th June. _____				
> John Jamieson & Co. Montreal. Accepted their draft 23rd May, at four months, payable at Bank of Up. Canada for		400	0	0
> James Wilson, Montreal. Sent him my Pro. Note, 27 May, at 4 months for 201 1 9 At the same time remitted him the balance of his account deducting 4 months' Interest on £200 4 0 0		205	1	9

Toronto, _____ 5th June, _____ 1844

Adam Black, Toronto.

3 Box. Soap, 64lbs. ea. 192 lbs. at 5d. 4 0 0
 1 Qr. Chest Bk. Tea, 85—21=64 lbs.
 at 2s. 6d. 8 0 0
 4 Cases Schiedam.....20s. 4 0 0
 1 Keg Currants, 140—28=112, at 9d. 4 4 0
 1 Tierce Rice, 635—63=572 at 3½d. 8 6 10
 1 Keg Tobacco 206—24=182, at
 10d. 7 11 8
 4 Box. Sp. Candles, 100lbs. at 3s. 6d. 17 10 0

53 12 6

John Davis, Newmarket.

Received his Pro. Note, 3rd June, at 90
 days, for

48 14 9

8th June. _____

James Denny, Toronto.

5 Bbls. Whiskey, 216 gals. at 1s. 8d. 18 18 0
 1 Hhd. Madeira, 53 gals. at 10s. 6d. 27 16 6
 15 Doz. Paste Blacking at 1s. 0 15 0

47 9 6

John Dawson, Toronto.

6 Bags Coffee, 708—14=694 lbs.
 at 9d. 26 0 6
 3 Bags Pepper, 317—6=311, at 8d. 10 7 4
 2 B's Pimento, 212—6=206 at 8d. 6 17 4

43 5 2

W. Robertson, New York.

Recd. 20 chests Tea \$723, Invoice No. 5

180 15 0

10th June. _____

John Davis, Newmarket.

1 Chest old Hyson, 86—20=66, at 5s. 16 10 0
 2 do. yg. do. 175—40=135, at 3s. 9d. 25 6 3

41 16 3

John Coates, Toronto.

1 Hhd. Brandy, 66 gals. at 9s. 3d. 30 0 6
 6 Cases Schiedam..... 20s. 6 0 0

36 0 6

13th June _____

James Denny, Toronto.

1 Tierce Rice, 620—62=558 lbs. ... at 3½d.

8 2 9

Toronto, _____ 15th June, _____ 1844.

Rec'd Pro. Notes from the following persons:

A. Black, Note 5th June, at 3 mo.'s 53 12 6
 James Denny..8th June, at 3 mo.'s 35 9 6
 John Dawson..8th June, at 90 days 43 5 2

132 7 2

_____ 17th June. _____

J. Finlay, 2½ per ct. discount if paid in 30 days.
 6 Boxes Glass 7×9.....at 17s

5 2 0

_____ 20th June. _____

George Gordon, Toronto.

1 Bbl. Almonds, 108—18=90 lbs. at 1s. 3d.
 5 12 6

1 Doz. Bottles Mustard, 1 lb., at 36s. 1 16 0

4 Bbls. 5s. Whiskey, 168 gals., at 1s. 8d. 15 0 0

22 8 6

James Monteath, Toronto.

1 Qr. Cask Madeira, 29 gals. at 11s... 15 19 0

5 Box. Sp. Candles, 125 lbs. at 3s. 6d. 21 17 6

37 16 6

Thomas Sharpe, Toronto.

1 Hhd. Port Wine, 73—6=67 gals.at 4s.

13 8 0

_____ 24th June. _____

* Accepted W. Robertson's draft for amount of
 30 k's Tobacco, at 6 mo's, \$512.50..128 2 6
 Exchange at 3 per cent. \$15.37 3 16 10

131 19 4

_____ 28th June. _____

A. Kilgour, half cash with 3 per ct., half 4 mo's.

1 hhd. Sugar, 1417—141=1276 lbs.

at 6d.....31 18 0

1 hhd. Brandy, 68 gals. at 9s. 3d....31 9 0

1 hhd. Refined Sugar, 8.2.5., 957 lbs.

at 8½d.....32 17 11

2 k's Tobacco, 405—60=345 at 9d. 12 18 9

109 3 8

_____ 28th June. _____

John Rich, Toronto.

1 Box T. D. Pipes.....at 1 5 0

10 dozen Paste Blacking, at 1s..... 0 10 0

6 Bbls. 243 gals. Whiskey, at

1s. 8d.20 5 0

22 0 0

* So framed to exercise the Student.

Toronto, _____ 29th June, _____ 1844.

<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
Stock.....	for Capital.....		1000	0	0
Bank of U. C.....	to account.....	50 0 0			
".....	to ditto	25 0 0			
".....	to ditto	202 0 0			
			277	0	0
John Davis.....	to ditto		30	0	0
James Denny.....	to ditto		12	0	0
Allan Kilgour....	to ditto		57	8	0
			1376	8	0
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
Bank of Up. Can. to account.....			1000	0	0
Trade Charges... stationery		12 4 7			
"... labourers.....		3 11 2			
"... Petty Cash.....		0 9 7			
			16	5	4
James Wilson.... remitted him.....			200	0	0
House'd Expens. sundry expenses.....			6	15	0
Goods..... forw'ding charges		24 9 0			
"... duties & charges		26 5 0			
"... forw'ding charges		18 4 0			
"... freight & cartage		5 16 0			
"... exc'ge on Montr.		2 0 0			
			76	14	0
			1299	14	4
<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>A. Kilgour.</i>			
For abatement p. Cash Book			1	15	8
<i>2nd July.</i>					
John Inglis, Toronto.					
1 Hhd. Refined Sugar, 8.2.13, 965lbs at 8½d.			34	3	7
Rec'd A. Kilgour's note, 28th June, 4 mo.'s, for			50	0	0
<i>5th July.</i>					
Isaac Holland, Toronto.					
3 Kegs Tobacco, 602—72=530,					
at 10d.		22 1 8			
1 keg Currants, 137—3=134, at 9d.		5 0 6			
4 boxes Sperm Candles, 100 lbs.,					
at 3s. 6d.....		17 10 0			
			44	12	2

Toronto, 10th July, 1844.

George Gordon, Toronto.				
10 Boxes Glass, 10×8	at 17s.	8	10	0
John Dawson, Toronto.				
2 Chests Yg. Hyson, 167—40=127, at 3s. 9d.		23	16	3
12th July.				
> Accepted Joseph Johnson's draft in favour of				
E. P. Smith, 2nd June, at 90 days, for		150	0	0
15th July.				
James Johnson, Toronto.				
10 Boxes Soap, 640lbs.	at 5d. 13 6 8			
6 Boxes Sperm Candles, 150lbs. at				
3s. 6d.	26 5 0	39	11	8
20th July.				
James Monteath, Toronto.				
1 Hhd. Brandy, 68 gals. at 9s. 3d....	31 9 0			
7 Bags Coffee, 750—15=735, at 9d. 21 8 9		62	17	9
24th July.				
Isaac Holland, Toronto.				
2 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 3069—				
306=2763lbs. at 6d.	69 1 6			
4 Kegs Tob. 808—96=712, at 9d. 26 14 0		95	15	6
Thomas Sharp, Toronto.				
1 Hhd. Brandy, 62 gals. at 9s. 6d.	29 9 0			
10 Cases Schiedam Gin .....at 20s.	10 0 0			
5 Bags Pepper, 530—10=520, at 8d.	17 6 8	56	15	8
29th July.				
John Inglis, Toronto.				
1 qr. ch. Bohea, 85—21=64 at 2s. 6d.	8 0 0			
6 Boxes Soap, 384lbs.	at 5d. 8 0 0			
1 Qr. Cask Madeira, 30 g. at 10s. 6d.	15 15 0	31	15	0
30th July.				
Received from Isaac Holland his Pro. Note,				
24th Instant, at 90 days, for		140	7	8
Adam Black, Toronto.				
4 Bags Coffee, 420—8=412lbs.	at 9d.	15	9	0

Toronto, _____ 31st July, _____ 1844.

<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
Bank of U. C. ...	to account	306 11 9			
	to ditto.....	300 0 0			
			606	11	9
John Inglis	to ditto		10	0	0
George Gordon... ..	to ditto		12	10	0
James Finlay	in full		4	19	6
			634	1	3
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
J. Jamieson & Co. ..	paid them in full		303	8	7
Goods	paid exchange ...	3 3 2			
	paid ditto	10 13 9			
			13	16	11
Househ. Expenses ..	paid Butcher.....	3 5 6			
	paid Tailor's bill. ..	15 5 7			
			18	11	1
Trade Charges	Cellar Charges... ..	1 10 0			
	paid Porter	2 0 0			
	pd. petty charges ..	1 3 2			
			4	13	2
W. Robertson	paid him in full		356	5	3
			696	15	0
<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>James Finlay.</i>			
For discount, per ..	agreement.....		0	2	6
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Interest.</i>			
J. Jamieson & Co. ..	for 3 months' Int. .	4 14 10			
W. Robertson	for 1 month's do. .	1 15 10			
			6	10	8
<i>2nd August.</i>					
Allan Kilgour, Toronto.					
4 Bags Pepper, 420—8=412, at 8d.		13 14 8			
1 keg currants, 143—3=140, at 9d.		5 5 0			
1 bbl. almonds, 105—18=87, at 1s.3d.		5 8 9			
			24	8	5
<i>5th August.</i>					
W. Williamson, Toronto.					
12 Loaves Refined Sugar, 118 lbs. ...	at 8½d.		4	3	7

Toronto, _____ 5th August, _____ 1844.

John Coates, Toronto.

5 Bbls. 5s. Whiskey, 420 gals. 1s. 8d. 36 5 0

1 Hhd. Madeira, 54 gals.... at 11s. 29 14 0

65 19 0

8th August.

Adam Black, Toronto.

1 Bag Pimento, 106—3=103 at 8d. 3 8 8

1 Box T. D. Pipes..... 25s. 1 5 0

4 13 8

10th August.

Charles Marsh, Toronto.

1 Qr. Chest Bohea, 87—21=66lbs. at 2s. 6d.

8 5 0

13th August.

James Finlay, Cooksville.

5 Boxes Soap, 320lbs.at 5d. 6 13 4

10 doz. Paste Blacking..... at 1s. 0 10 0

7 3 4

John Inglis, Toronto.

1 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottles Mustard, at 20s. 1 0 0

1 ch. old Hyson, 84—20=64, at 5s. 16 0 0

17 0 0

15th August.

John Rich, Toronto.

3 Boxes Sperm Candles, 75lbs.....at 3s. 6d.

13 2 6

19th August.

George Gordon, Toronto.

4 Cases Schiedam Gin..... at 20s. 4 0 0

2 Bbls. Whiskey, 82 gals. at 1s. 8d. 6 16 8

10 16 8

John Davis, Newmarket.

1 Hhd. Muscovado Sugar, 1473—

147=1326lbs. at 6d..... 30 13 0

2 Chests Young Hyson, 175—40=

135lbs..... at 3s. 9d. 25 6 3

12 doz. Paste Blackingat 1s. 0 12 0

1 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottles Mustard, at 20s. 1 0 0

Paid for Wrapping Paper 3 10 0

61 1 3

Toronto, _____ 26th August, _____ 1844.

Thomas Sharp, Toronto.					
20 Loaves Sugar 182lbs. ...	at 8½d.	6 8 11			
3 doz. Paste Blacking.....	at 1s.	0 3 0			
			6	11	11
_____ 28th August. _____					
Isaac Holland, Toronto.					
4 Boxes Sperm Candles, 100lbs. ...	at 3s. 6d.		17	10	0
John Dawson, Toronto.					
1 Keg Tobacco, 204—24=180lbs.					
at 10d.....		7 10 0			
1 Tierce Rice, 740—74=666lbs.					
at 3½d.....		9 14 3			
			17	4	3
John Rich, Toronto.					
3 Bags Coffee, 330—6=324lbs.	at 9d.		12	3	0
_____ 30th August. _____					
Allan Kilgour, Toronto.					
6 Barrels 5s. Whiskey, 252 gals. ...	at 1s. 8d.		22	10	0
_____ 31st August. _____					
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
James Johnson ... to account			15	0	0
Bills Receivable . for J. Davis's note	48 14 9				
for A. Black's do.	53 12 6				
for J. Denny's do.	35 9 6				
			137	16	9
Bank of U. C. ... to account			100	0	0
Isaac Holland. ... in full for money lent			12	10	0
			265	6	9
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
Isaac Holland ... lent him			12	10	0
Househ. Expenses paid Sundries	4 3 7				
paid ditto.....	2 5 0				
			6	13	7
Interest paid discount			1	7	6
Bank of U. C. ... to account			136	9	3
Joseph Johnson . to ditto			100	0	0
Goods paid whitelead ...	1 4 6				
do. wrapping paper	3 10 0				
			4	14	6
Trade Charges ... petty payments			0	4	3
			261	19	1

Toronto, _____ 8th September, _____ 1844.

W. Williamson, Toronto.					
8 Boxes Soap, 512 lbs.....at 5d...	10	13	4		
1 Tierce Rice, 632—63=569 lbs.					
at 3½d.....	8	5	11		
				18	19 3
_____ 7th September. _____					
James Monteath, Toronto.					
1 Hhd. Ref. Sug., 9.3.11=1003lbs.					
at 8½d.....	35	10	5		
5 Kegs Tobacco, 1060—120=					
940 lbs. at 10d.	39	3	4		
2 K's Curr., 274—27=247lbs. at 9d.	9	5	3		
				83	19 0
John Inglis, Toronto.					
4 K's Tob., 843—96=747lbs. at 10d.	31	2	6		
8 Boxes Glass, 7×9.....at 17s.	6	16	0		
2 Hhds. Brandy, 134 gals. at 9s. 3d.	61	19	6		
				99	18 0
Received Promissory Notes from the following persons:					
W. Williamson 4th inst., at 90 d's	25	0	0		
John Davis..... 23d Aug., at 3mos.	102	17	6		
John Coates.... 7th Sep. at 90 days	75	0	0		
Jas. Monteath.. 20th Aug. at 3mos.	65	0	0		
John Inglis..... 7th Sep. at 90 days	125	0	0		
				392	17 6
John Coates, Toronto.					
3 Kegs Tobacco, 631—72=559lbs.					
at 10d.....	23	5	10		
6 Bags Pepper, 620—12=608 lbs.					
at 8d.....	20	13	4		
				43	19 2
_____ 12th September. _____					
James Finlay, Cooksville.					
2 Kegs Currants, 287—29=258lbs., at 9d....				9	13 6
_____ 16th September. _____					
John Rich, Toronto.					
1 Hhd. Brandy, 70 galls., at 9s. 3d.	32	7	6		
2 Ch'ts Y. Hyson, 164—40=124lbs.					
at 3s. 9d.....	23	5	0		
				55	12 6
_____ 20th September. _____					
John Inglis, Toronto.					
1 Chest Hyson, 88—20=68lbs.,.....at 5s.				17	0 0

Toronto, 23d September, 1844.

George Gordon, Toronto.					
5 Bags Pepper, 518—10=508lbs.....	at 8d.		16	18	8
27th September.					
Allan Kilgour, Toronto.					
5 Cases Gin, at 20s.....	5 0 0				
2 B's Sp. Candles, 50 lbs., at 3s. 6d.	8 15 0		13	15	0
30th September.					
Thomas Sharpe, Toronto.					
2 hhds. Sugar, 3485—348=3137lbs.					
at 6d.....	78 8 6				
1 Hhd. Ref. Sugar, 8.2.20=972lbs.					
at 8½d.....	34 8 6				
6 Bags Pep., 630—12=618lbs. at 8d.	22 6 4		135	3	4
<i>Cash</i>					
<i>Dr. to</i>					
<i>Sundries.</i>					
C. Marsh..... to account.....			7	10	0
Bank Up. Can.. to ditto.....	150 0 0				
to ditto.....	400 0 0				
to ditto.....	201 1 9		751	1	9
Jas. Johnson... to ditto.....			12	0	0
Adam Black... to ditto.....			13	15	0
John Coates.... in full.....			26	19	6
John Inglis.... in full.....			57	16	7
Bills Receivable for J. Dawson's					
note.....	43 5 2				
for A. Kilgour's do.	50 0 0				
for I. Holland's do.	140 7 8				
for J. Davis's do.	102 17 6				
for W. William-					
son's do.....	25 0 0				
for J. Coates's do.	75 0 0		436	10	4
Jas. Denny..... to account.....			5	0	0
James Finlay... to ditto.....			6	10	0
John Dawson... to ditto.....			37	10	0
Jas. Monteath.. to ditto.....			100	0	0
Geo. Gordon... to ditto.....			20	0	0
Allan Kilgour.. to ditto.....			15	0	0
John Rich..... to ditto.....			37	10	0
			1527	3	2

Toronto, 30th September, 1844.

<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
Bills Payable.....	paid Acceptance to J. Johnson.	150 0 0			
	Bill to Jamie- son & Co. ...	400 0 0			
	ditto to James Wilson	201 1 9			
			751	1	9
Trade Charges ...	paid W. James.	10 0 0			
	paid the porter .	4 15 0			
	paid rent.....	20 0 0			
	pd. petty charges	0 13 2			
			35	8	2
Bank of U. C. ...	paid to account .	80 0 0			
	ditto to ditto ...	45 0 0			
	ditto to ditto ...	50 0 0			
	ditto to ditto ...	389 8 8			
	ditto to ditto ...	100 0 0			
	ditto to ditto ...	50 0 0			
			714	8	8
Household Exp's.	paid sundries ...	4 12 8			
	paid ditto	5 6 10			
			9	19	6
Interest	paid discount		3	16	6
			1514	14	7
<hr/>					
<i>Profit and Loss</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
Trade Charges ...	for amount of that account .	56 10 11			
Household Exp's .	for ditto	41 19 2			
Stock	for net gain.....	336 9 4			
			434	19	5
<hr/>					
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Profit and Loss.</i>			
Interest	for gain on that account	5 6 8			
Goods.....	for ditto	429 12 9			
			434	19	5

Toronto, _____ 1st June, _____ 1844.

10	<i>Goods Dr. to John Jamieson & Co.</i>			
6	For sundries per Day Book	708	3	5
	<i>3rd June.</i>			
10	<i>Goods Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
6	James Wilson ... per Day Book	405	1	9
6	W. Robertson ... per ditto ...	486	3	7
6	Joseph Johnson... per ditto ...	336	6	8
		1227	12	0
1	<i>John Davis Dr. to Goods.</i>			
10	For Sundries per Day Book.....	78	14	9
	<i>4th June</i>			
10	<i>Sundries Dr. to Goods.</i>			
1	Charles Marsh ... per Day Book...	1	18	3
1	James Johnson ... per ditto	4	6	8
1	W. Williamson ... per ditto	3	15	0
		9	19	11
	<i>5th June.</i>			
6	<i>Jamieson & Co. Dr. to Bills Payable.</i>			
8	For Acceptance . per Day Book.....	400	0	0
6	<i>James Wilson Dr. to Sundries</i>			
8	Bills Payable..... per Day Book	201	1	9
9	Interest per ditto ...	4	0	0
		205	1	9
2	<i>Adam Black Dr. to Goods.</i>			
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book.....	53	12	6
8	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to John Davis.</i>			
1	For Note per Day Book.....	48	14	9
	<i>8th June.</i>			
10	<i>Sundries Dr. to Goods.</i>			
2	James Denny ... per Day Book .	47	9	6
2	John Dawson ... per Ditto ...	43	5	2
		90	14	8
10	<i>Goods Dr. to Wm. Robertson.</i>			
6	For Sundries per Day Book	180	15	0

Toronto, _____ 10th June, _____ 1844.

10	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
1	John Davis	per Day Book	41 16 3			
2	John Coates	per ditto ...	36 0 6			
				77	16	9
	<u>13th June.</u>					
2	<i>James Denny</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For Rice	per Day Book.....		8	2	9
	<u>15th June.</u>					
8	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
2	Adam Black	per Day Book	53 12 6			
2	James Denny.....	per ditto ...	35 9 6			
2	John Dawson	per ditto ...	43 5 2			
				132	7	2
	<u>17th June.</u>					
3	<i>James Finlay</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For Glass	per Day Book.....		5	2	
	<u>20th June.</u>					
10	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
3	George Gordon . .	per Day Book	21 8 6			
4	James Monteath .	per ditto ...	37 16 6			
5	Thomas Sharpe .	per ditto ...	13 8 0			
				72	13	0
	<u>24th June.</u>					
8	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Bills Payable.</i>			
6	W. Robertson. ...	per Day Book	128 2 6			
10	Goods.....	per ditto ...	3 16 10			
				131	19	4
	<u>28th June.</u>					
10	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
4	Allan Kilgour ...	per Day Book	109 3 8			
5	John Rich.....	per ditto ...	22 0 0			
				131	3	8
	<u>29th June</u>					
7	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
5	Stock	per Day Book	1000 0 0			
9	Bank of U. C. ...	per ditto...	277 0 0			
1	John Davis	per ditto...	30 0 0			
2	James Denny ...	per ditto...	12 0 0			
4	Allan Kilgour ...	per ditto...	57 8 0			
				1376	8	0

Toronto, 29th June, 1844.

7	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
9	Bank of Up. Can. per Day Book	1000	0	0		
7	Trade Charges... per ditto	16	5	4		
6	James Wilson..... per ditto	200	0	0		
7	House'd Exp's per ditto	6	15	0		
10	Goods..... per ditto	76	14	0		
					1299	14 4
10	<i>Goods</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Allan Kilgour.</i>			
4	per Day Book.....				1	15 8
	2d July.					
4	<i>John Inglis</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For sugar..... per Day Book.....				34	3 7
8	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Allan Kilgour.</i>			
4	For Note per Day Book.....				50	0 0
	5th July.					
3	<i>Isaac Holland</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For Sundries per Day Book				44	12 2
	10th July.					
10	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
3	George Gordon... per Day Book	8	10	0		
2	John Dawson..... per ditto	23	16	3		
	12th July.				32	6 3
6	<i>Joseph Johnson</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Bills Payable</i>			
8	For acceptance.... per Day Book.....				150	0 0
	15th July.					
1	<i>James Johnson</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book				39	11 8
	20th July.					
4	<i>James Monteath</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For Sundries per Day Book				62	17 9
	24th July.					
10	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
3	Isaac Holland..... per Day Book	95	15	6		
5	Thomas Sharpe... per ditto	56	15	8		
	29th July.				152	11 2
4	<i>John Inglis</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book.....				31	15 0

Toronto, _____ 30th July, _____ 1844.

8	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to Isaac Holland.</i>			
3	For Note per Day Book.....	140	7	8
<hr/>				
2	<i>Adam Black Dr. to Goods.</i>			
10	For Coffee per Day Book.....	15	9	0
<hr/>				
	<i>31st July</i>			
7	<i>Cash Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
9	Bank of Up. Can. per Day Book	606	11	9
4	John Inglis..... per ditto.....	10	0	0
3	George Gordon... per ditto.....	12	10	0
3	James Finlay..... per ditto.....	4	19	6
		634	1	3
<hr/>				
7	<i>Sundries Dr. to Cash.</i>			
6	J. Jamieson & Co. per Day Book...	303	8	7
10	Goods..... per ditto.....	13	16	11
7	Househ'd Exp's... per ditto.....	18	11	1
7	Trade Charges... per ditto.....	4	13	2
6	W. Robertson..... per ditto.....	356	5	3
		696	15	0
<hr/>				
10	<i>Goods Dr. to James Finlay</i>			
3	For Discount..... per Day Book.....	0	2	6
<hr/>				
9	<i>Sundries Dr. to Interest.</i>			
6	J. Jamieson & Co. per Day Book...	4	14	10
6	W. Robertson..... per Day Book...	1	15	10
		6	10	8
<hr/>				
	<i>2nd August.</i>			
4	<i>Allan Kilgour Dr. to Goods</i>			
10	For Sundries per Day Book.....	24	8	5
<hr/>				
	<i>5th August</i>			
10	<i>Sundries Dr. to Goods.</i>			
2	John Coates..... per Day Book...	65	19	0
1	W. Williamson... per ditto.....	4	3	7
		70	2	7
<hr/>				
	<i>8th August</i>			
2	<i>Adam Black Dr. to Goods</i>			
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book.....	4	13	8

Toronto, _____ 10th August, _____ 1844.

1	Chas. Marsh	Dr. to	Goods.			
10	For Tea.....	per Day Book.....		8	5	0
	_____ 13th August. _____					
10	Sundries	Dr. to	Goods.			
3	James Finlay.....	per Day Book...	7 3 4			
4	John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	17 0 0			
				24	3	4
	_____ 15th August. _____					
5	John Rich	Dr. to	Goods.			
10	For Candles.....	per Day Book.....		13	2	6
	_____ 19th August. _____					
3	Geo. Gordon	Dr. to	Goods.			
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....		10	16	8
	_____ 23d August. _____					
1	John Davis	Dr. to	Goods.			
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....		61	1	3
	_____ 26th August. _____					
5	Thos. Sharpe	Dr. to	Goods.			
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....		6	11	11
	_____ 28th August. _____					
10	Sundries	Dr. to	Goods.			
3	Isaac Holland.....	per Day Book...	17 10 0			
2	John Dawson.....	per ditto.....	17 4 3			
5	John Rich.....	per ditto.....	12 3 0			
				46	17	3
	_____ 30th August. _____					
4	A. Kilgour	Dr. to	Goods.			
10	For Whiskey.....	per Day Book.....		22	10	0
	_____ 31st August. _____					
7	Cash	Dr. to	Sundries.			
1	James Johnson...	per Day Book..	15 0 0			
8	Bills Receivable...	per ditto.....	137 16 9			
9	Bank of Up. Can.	per ditto.....	100 0 0			
3	Isaac Holland.....	per ditto.....	12 10 0			
				265	6	9

7	Sundries	Dr. to	Cash.			
3	Isaac Holland.....	per Day Book...	12 10 0			
7	Househ'd Expens.	per ditto.....	6 13 7			
	Carried over... 19 3 7					

Toronto, _____ 31st August, _____ 1844.

	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
		Brought over...	19 3 7			
9	Interest.....	per Day Book..	1 7 6			
9	Bank Up. Can....	per ditto.....	136 9 3			
6	Joseph Johnson...	per ditto.....	100 0 0			
10	Goods.....	per ditto.....	4 14 6			
7	Trade Charges....	per ditto.....	0 4 3			
				261	19	1
	<u>4th September.</u>					
1	W. Williamson	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....		18	19	3
	<u>7th September.</u>					
10	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
4	Jas. Monteath....	per Day Book...	83 19 0			
4	John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	99 18 0			
2	John Coates.....	per ditto.....	43 19 2			
				227	16	2
8	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Sundries.</i>				
1	W. Williamson....	per Day Book..	25 0 0			
1	John Davis.....	per ditto.....	102 17 6			
2	John Coates.....	per ditto.....	75 0 0			
4	Jas. Monteath....	per ditto.....	65 0 0			
4	John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	125 0 0			
				392	17	6
	<u>12th September.</u>					
3	James Finlay	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
10		per Day Book.....		9	13	6
	<u>16th September.</u>					
5	John Rich	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
10		per Day Book.....		55	12	6
	<u>20th September.</u>					
4	John Inglis	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
10		per Day Book.....		17	0	0
	<u>23d September.</u>					
3	Geo. Gordon	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
10		per Day Book.....		16	18	8
	<u>27th September.</u>					
4	Allan Kilgour	<i>Dr. to</i> <i>Goods.</i>				
10		per Day Book.....		13	15	0

Toronto, 30th September, 1844.

5	Thomas Sharpe	Dr. to	Goods.			
10		per Day Book.....		135	3	4
<hr/>						
7	Cash	Dr. to	Sundries.			
1	Charles Marsh ...	per Day Book .	7 10 0			
9	Bank of U. C.....	per do.....	751 1 9			
1	James Johnson ...	per do.....	12 0 0			
2	Adam Black	per do.....	13 15 0			
2	John Coates	per do.....	26 19 6			
4	John Inglis.....	per do.....	57 16 7			
8	Bills Receivable..	per do.....	436 10 4			
2	James Denny.....	per do.....	5 0 0			
3	James Finlay.....	per do.....	6 10 0			
2	John Dawson.....	per do.....	37 10 0			
4	James Monteath .	per do.....	100 0 0			
3	George Gordon...	per do.....	20 0 0			
4	Allan Kilgour....	per do.....	15 0 0			
5	John Rich	per do.....	37 10 0			
				1527	3	2
<hr/>						
7	Sundries	Dr. to	Cash.			
8	Bills Payable.....	per Day Book .	751 1 9			
7	Trade Charges ...	per do.....	35 8 2			
9	Bank of U. C.....	per do.....	714 8 8			
7	Househ'd Exp'ses	per do.....	9 19 6			
9	Interest	per do.....	3 16 6			
				1514	14	7
<hr/>						
9	Profit and Loss	Dr. to	Sundries.			
7	Trade Charges ...	per Day Book .	56 10 11			
7	Househ'd Exp'ses	per do.....	41 19 2			
5	Stock	per do.....	336 9 4			
				434	19	5
<hr/>						
9	Sundries	Dr. to	Profit and Loss.			
9	Interest	per Day Book .	5 6 8			
10	Goods.....	per do.....	429 12 9			
				434	19	5

INDEX

TO THE FOLLOWING LEDGER.

B.		J.	
Black, Adam	2	Johnson, James	1
Bills Receivable	8	Jamieson, John & Co.....	6
Bills Payable	8	Johnson, Joseph.....	6
Bank of Upper Canada.....	9		
C.		K.	
Coates, John.....	2	Kilgour, Allan.....	4
Cash	7		
D.		M.	
Davis, John	1	Marsh, Charles	1
Denny, James	2	Monteath, James	4
Dawson, John	2		
F.		P.	
Finlay, James	3	Profit and Loss	9
G.		R.	
Gordon, George	3	Rich, John	5
Goods.....	10	Robertson, W.	6
H.		S.	
Holland, Isaac	3	Sharpe, Thomas	5
Household Expenses	7	Stock	5
I.		T.	
Inglis, John	4	Trade Charges.....	7
Interest	9		
		W.	
		Williamson, W.	1
		Wilson, James	6

Dr. John Davis, Newmarket.

1844									
June	3	To Goods	per Journal	10	78	14	9		
	10	„ ditto	per ditto	10	41	16	3		
Aug.	23	„ ditto	per ditto	10	61	1	3		
<hr/>									
<i>Dr.</i> Charles Marsh, Toronto.									
1844									
June	4	To Goods	per Journal	10	1	18	3		
Aug.	10	„ ditto	per ditto	10	8	5	0		
Sept.	30	„ Balance	due me		2	13	3		
<hr/>									
<i>Dr.</i> James Johnson, Toronto.									
1844									
June	4	To Goods	per Journal	10	4	6	8		
July	15	„ ditto	per ditto	10	39	11	8		
Sept.	30	„ Balance	due me		16	18	4		
<hr/>									
<i>Dr.</i> W. Williamson, Toronto.									
1844									
June	4	To Goods	per Journal	10	3	15	0		
Aug.	5	„ ditto	per ditto	10	4	3	7		
Sept.	4	„ ditto	per ditto	10	18	19	3		
	30	„ Balance	due me		1	17	10		

Dr. Adam Black, Toronto.

1844.	June	5	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	53	12	6
	July	30	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	15	9	0
	Aug.	8	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	4	13	8
	Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		6	7	8

Dr. Jas. Denny, Toronto.

1844.	June	8	To Goods..... per ditto.....	10	47	9	6
		13	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	8	2	9
	Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		3	2	9

Dr. John Dawson, Toronto.

1844.	June	8	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	43	5	2
	July	10	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	23	16	3
	Aug.	28	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	17	4	3
	Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		3	10	6

Dr. John Coates, Toronto.

1844.	June	10	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	36	0	6
	Aug.	5	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	65	19	0
	Sept.	7	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	43	19	2

71

Cr.

(2)

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Dr. James Finlay, Cooksville.

1844.									
June	17	To Goods.....	per Journal.....	10		5	2	0	
Aug.	13	„ ditto	per ditto.....	10		7	3	4	
Sept.	12	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10		9	13	6	
	30	„ Balance.....	due me.....			10	6	10	
<hr/>									
<i>Dr. Geo. Gordon, Toronto.</i>									
1844.									
June	20	To Goods.....	per Journal.....	10		21	8	6	
July	10	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10		8	10	0	
Aug.	19	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10		10	16	8	
Sept.	23	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10		16	18	8	
	30	„ Balance.....	due me.....			25	3	10	
<hr/>									
<i>Dr. Isaac Holland, Toronto.</i>									
1844.									
July	5	To Goods	per Journal	10		44	12	2	
	24	„ ditto	per ditto.....	10		95	15	6	
Aug.	28	„ ditto	per ditto.....	10		17	10	0	
	31	„ Cash	per ditto.....	7		12	10	0	
Sept.	30	„ Balance	due me			17	10	0	

Contra.

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(3)

1844									
July	31	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	4	19	6			
		„ Goods per ditto	10		2	6			
Sept.	30	„ Cash..... per ditto	7	6	10	0			
		„ Difference	0	10	6	10			
Contra.			Cr.						
1844									
July	31	By Cash..... per Journal	7	12	10	0			
Sept.	30	„ ditto..... per ditto	7	20	0	0			
		„ Difference		25	3	10			
Contra.			Cr.						
1844									
July	30	By Bills Receivable.. per Journal	8	140	7	8			
Aug.	31	„ Cash per ditto.....	7	12	10	0			
Sept.	30	„ Difference.....		17	10	0			

Dr. John Inglis, Toronto.

1844					
July	2	To Goods	per Journal	10	34 3 7
	29	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	31 15 0
Aug.	13	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	17 0 0
Sept.	7	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	99 18 0
	20	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	17 0 0
	30	„ Balance	due me		7 0 0

Dr. Allan Kilgour, Toronto.

1844					
June	28	To Goods	per Journal	10	109 3 8
Aug.	2	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	24 8 5
	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	22 10 0
Sept.	27	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	13 15 0
	30	„ Balance	due me.....		45 13 5

Dr. James Monteath, Toronto.

1844					
June	20	To Goods.....	per Journal	10	37 16 6
July	20	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	62 17 9
Sept.	7	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	83 19 0
	30	„ Balance.....	due me		19 13 3

75

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(4)

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Dr. John Rich, Toronto.

1844.									
June	28	To Goods.....	per Journal	10	22	0	0		
Aug.	15	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	13	2	6		
	28	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	12	3	0		
Sep.	16	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	55	12	6		
	30	„ Balance.....	due me.....		65	8	0		
<i>Dr. Thomas Sharpe, Toronto.</i>									
1844.									
June	20	To Goods.....	per Journal	10	13	8	0		
July	24	„ ditto.....	per ditto	10	56	15	8		
Aug.	26	„ ditto.	per ditto	10	6	11	11		
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto	10	135	3	4		
	„	„ Balance.....	due me		211	18	11		
<i>Dr. Stock.</i>									
1844.									
Sept.	30	To amount at credit of this account			1336	9	4		

77

Cr.

(5)

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Dr. John Jamieson & Co., Montreal.

1844									
June	5	To Bills Payable	per Journal	8	400	0	0		
July	31	„ Cash	per ditto.....	7	303	8	7		
		„ Interest	per ditto.....	9	4	14	10		
<hr/>									
<i>Dr. James Wilson, Montreal.</i>									
1844									
June	5	To Sundries	per Journal	7	205	1	9		
	29	„ Cash	per ditto.....	7	200	0	0		
<hr/>									
<i>Dr. W. Robertson, New York.</i>									
1844									
June	24	To Bills Payable	per Journal	8	128	2	6		
July	31	„ Cash	per ditto.....	7	356	5	3		
		„ Interest	per ditto.....	7	1	15	10		
<hr/>									
<i>Dr. Joseph Johnson, Port Hope.</i>									
1844									
July	12	To Bills Payable	per Journal	8	150	0	0		
Aug.	31	„ Cash	per ditto.....	7	100	0	0		
Sept.	30	„ Difference			86	6	8		

Contra.

Cr.

(6)

1844									
June	1	By Goods per Journal	10	708	3	5			
		Contra.							
		Cr.							
1844									
June	3	By Goods per Journal	10	405	1	9			
		Contra.							
		Cr.							
1844									
June	3	By Goods per Journal	10	486	3	7			
	8	„ ditto per ditto	10	180	15	0			
		Contra.							
		Cr.							
1844									
June	3	By Goods per Journal	10	336	6	8			
Sept.	30	By Balance due him		86	6	8			

Dr.

Cash.

1844.									
June	29	To Sundries.....	per Journal.....		1376	8	0		
July	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....		634	1	3		
Aug.	31	„ ditto	per ditto.....		265	6	9		
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....		1527	3	2		
		„ „ Balance.....	due me.....		29	16	2		
		<i>Dr.</i>	Trade Charges.						
1844.									
June	29	To Cash.....	per Journal.....	7	16	5	4		
July	31	„ ditto	per ditto	7	4	13	2		
Aug.	31	„ ditto	per ditto.....	7	0	4	3		
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	35	8	2		
		<i>Dr.</i>	Household Expenses.						
1844.									
June	29	To Cash.....	per Journal.....	7	6	15	0		
July	31	„ ditto	per ditto.....	7	18	11	1		
Aug.	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	6	13	7		
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	9	19	6		

81

Cr.

(7)

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Dr. Bills Receivable.

1844					
June	5	To John Davis..... per Journal.....	1	48	14 9
July	15	„ Sundries per ditto.....		132	7 2
July	2	„ Allan Kilgour..... per ditto.....	4	50	0 0
Sept.	30	„ Isaac Holland..... per ditto..	3	140	7 8
	7	„ Sundries per ditto.....		392	17 6
	30	„ Balance due me.....		190	0 0

Dr. Bills Payable.

1844					
Sept.	30	To Cash..... per Journal.	7	751	1 9
		„ Difference		131	19 4

Contra.

Cr.

(8)

1844									
Aug.	31	By Cash..... per Journal	7	137	16	9			
Sept.	30	„ ditto per ditto.....	7	436	10	4			
		„ Difference		190	0	0			

Contra.

Cr.

(9)

1844.									
June	5	By James Wilson..... per Journal.....	6	4	0	0			
July	31	„ Sundries..... per ditto.....		6	10	8			
Contra.				Cr.					
1844.									
Sept.	30	By Sundries per Journal.....		434	19	5			
Contra.				Cr.					
1844.									
June	29	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	277	0	0			
July	31	„ ditto per ditto.....	7	606	11	9			
Aug.	31	„ ditto per ditto.....	7	100	0	0			
Sept.	30	„ ditto per ditto.....	7	751	1	9			
	30	„ Difference.....		116	4	5			

*Dr.**Goods.*

1844.									
June	1	To John Jamieson & Co.. per Journal...	6	708	3	5			
	3	„ Sundries..... per ditto.....		1227	12	0			
	8	„ W. Robertson..... per ditto.....	6	180	15	0			
	24	„ Bills Payable..... per ditto.....	8	3	16	10			
	29	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	76	14	0			
		„ Allan Kilgour..... per ditto.....	4	1	15	8			
July	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	13	16	11			
		„ James Finlay..... per ditto.....	3		2	6			
Aug.	31	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	4	14	6			
Sept.	30	„ Profit and Loss..... per ditto.....	9	429	12	9			

TRIAL BALANCE, 31st July, 1844.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
1	John Davis.....	41	16	3			
	Charles Marsh.....	1	18	3			
	James Johnson.....	43	18	4			
	W. Williamson.....	3	15	0			
2	Adam Black.....	15	9	0			
	James Denny.....	8	2	9			
	John Dawson.....	23	16	3			
	John Coates.....	36	0	6			
3	George Gordon.....	29	18	6	12	10	0
4	John Inglis.....	65	18	7	10	0	0
	James Monteath.....	100	14	3			
5	John Rich.....	22	0	0			
	Thomas Sharpe.....	70	3	8			
	Stock.....				1000	0	0
6	W. Robertson.....				180	15	0
	Joseph Johnson....	150	0	0	336	6	8
7	Cash.....	2010	9	3	1996	9	4
	Trade Charges.....	20	18	6			
	Household Expenses.....	25	6	1			
8	Bills Receiveable.....	371	9	7			
	Bills Payable.....				884	1	1
9	Interest.....				9	10	8
	Bauk of Upper Canada.....	1000	0	0	883	11	9
10	Goods.....	2212	16	4	941	6	7
		6254	11	1	6254	11	1

FIRST BALANCE; 30th September, 1844.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
1	Charles Marsh.....	2	13	3			
	James Johnson.....	16	18	4			
	W. Williamson.....	1	17	10			
2	Adam Black.....	6	7	8			
	James Denny.....	3	2	9			
	John Dawson.....	3	10	6			
	John Coates.....	43	19	2			
3	James Finlay.....	10	6	10			
	George Gordon.....	25	3	10			
	Isaac Holland.....	17	10	0			
4	John Inglis.....	7	0	0			
	Allan Kilgour.....	45	13	5			
	James Monteath.....	19	13	3			
5	John Rich.....	65	8	0			
	Thomas Sharpe.....	211	18	11			
	Stock.....				1000	0	0
6	W. Robertson.....				180	15	0
	Joseph Johnson.....				86	6	8
7	Cash.....	29	16	2			
	Trade Charges.....	56	10	11			
	Household Expenses.....	41	19	2			
8	Bills Receivable.....	190	0	0			
	Bills Payable.....				131	19	4
9	Interest.....				5	6	8
	Bank of Upper Canada.....	116	4	5			
10	Goods.....	488	13	3			
		1404	7	8	1404	7	8

INVENTORY OF GOODS ON HAND, 30 Sept., 1844.

3 hhds. Sugar, 4838—484=4354 lbs. at	5d.	90	14	2
2 qr. chsts. Bohea, 171—42=129 lbs. at	2s. 2d.	13	19	2
4 hhds. Brandy, 280 gals..... at	8s. 0d.	112	0	0
1 case Scheidam Gin..... at	18s. 0d.		18	0
11 half boxes Glass..... at	15s. 0d.	8	5	0
15 boxes Soap, 960 lbs..... at	4d.	16	0	0
1326 lbs. Refined Sugar..... at	7½d.	41	8	9
87 gals. Madeira..... at	8s. 6d.	36	19	6
2 boxes Sperm Candles, 50 lbs..... at	3s. 1d.	7	14	2
8 kegs Tobacco, 1026 lbs..... at	8d.	34	4	0
3 kegs Currants, 437—44=393 lbs.. at	7½d.	12	5	7
1 bag Pepper, 159—32=127 lbs..... at	6d.	3	3	6
30 bags Coffee, 3330—66=3264 lbs.. at	8d.	103	16	0
11 tierces Rice, 5956—595=5361 lbs. at	3d.	67	0	3
5 bags Pimento, 532—16=516 lbs.. at	6d.	12	18	0
3 bags Almonds, 326—58=268 lbs.. at	1s. 0d.	13	8	0
3 boxes T. D. Pipes..... at	22s. 0d.	3	6	0
1 hhd. Port Wine, 68 gals..... at	2s. 6d.	8	10	0
100 doz. Paste Blacking..... at	10d.	4	3	4
3 doz. 1lbs. Mustard..... at	30s. 0d.	4	10	0
2 doz. ½lbs. ditto. at	19s. 0d.	1	18	0
71 barrels, 5s., 3227 gals. Whiskey... at	1s. 5d.	228	11	7
2 chests Hyson, 164—40=124 lbs... at	4s. 3d.	26	7	0
7 do. Y. Hyson, 582—140=442 lbs. at	3s. 0d.	66	6	0
		918	6	0

PROFIT AND LOSS SHEET, 30th September, 1844.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Accounts.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
7	Trade Charges.....	56	10	11			
	Household Expenses.....	41	19	2			
9	Interest.....				5	6	8
10	Goods.....				429	12	9
5	Stock—for net gain.....	336	9	4			
		434	19	5	434	19	5

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 30th September, 1844.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
1	Charles Marsh	2	13	3			
	James Johnson	16	18	4			
	W. Williamson	1	17	10			
2	Adam Black	6	7	8			
	James Denny	3	2	9			
	John Dawson	3	10	6			
	John Coates	43	19	2			
3	James Finlay	10	6	10			
	George Gordon	25	3	10			
	Isaac Holland	17	10	0			
4	John Inglis	7	0	0			
	Allan Kilgour	45	13	5			
	James Monteath	19	13	3			
5	John Rich	65	8	0			
	Thomas Sharpe	211	18	11			
	Stock				1336	9	4
6	W. Robertson				180	15	0
	Joseph Johnson				86	6	8
7	Cash	29	16	2			
8	Bills Receivable	190	0	0			
	Bills Payable				131	19	4
9	Bank of Upper Canada	116	4	5			
10	Goods	918	6	0			
		1735	10	4	1735	10	4

ERRATUM.

Page 23, line 19, for *Waste Book* read *Day Book*.

THE
PRINCIPLES OF
BOOK-KEEPING,

BY
Double Entry ;

EXEMPLIFIED IN THEIR
APPLICATION TO REAL BUSINESS :
IN TWO SETS,
CONSEQUENT TO THE ELEMENTARY SET ALREADY
PUBLISHED.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES,
CONTAINING PRACTICAL RULES FOR WORKING SOME OF THE OPERATIONS IN
ARITHMETIC WHICH ARE REQUIRED IN MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS,
AND HINTS TO TEACHERS AS TO THE BEST WAY OF
TEACHING BOOK-KEEPING TO
LARGE CLASSES.

BY W. SCOTT BURN.

TORONTO :
H. & W. ROWSELL.

1845.

Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-
Five, by WILLIAM SCOTT BURN, in the Office of the Registrar
of the Province of Canada.

PREFATORY REMARKS

TO THE

SET FOR RETAIL BUSINESS.

THE success which my elementary course of Book-keeping has already met with, without any particular exertion having been used to push it into circulation, induces me to redeem my pledge that I would "hereafter publish other sets adapted to more extended business, and simplified for actual practice as much as necessary distinctness would allow."

The first set of Books which I now present to the notice of Teachers and the Public, being the second of the series, is an adaptation of Double Entry to Retail Business, and may, perhaps, be looked upon as a contraction rather than an expansion of what I have already printed. But I have long thought that the greater number of retail storekeepers throughout the province submit to the uncertainty and inconvenience which the Single Entry system entails upon them, only from an undefined fear that to make use of Double Entry would be to enter upon something which

was far too cumbrous and troublesome for their needs. I have also long thought, that the working of common Double Entry might be materially contracted and thus made available for all their wants; while it was at the same time evident to me that, without a clear knowledge of the principles, as explained in my first Set, no student could be made to comprehend the contracted application which I now offer.

In this second Set I have endeavoured to shorten the process to such an extent, that the entries required in retail business may, in my opinion, be made with more ease by Double than by Single Entry. The means of simplification which I make use of are the additional columns in the Cash Book, the Index to the daily sales in the Day Book, and the monthly journalizing which, by carefully making use of these, can be done with ease and accuracy.

It is evident that the additional columns in the Cash Book may be diminished or multiplied according to the requirements of any variety of business. In town business, the column for small cash purchases may in general be dispensed with, while in some kinds of country business, it may be desirable to introduce one or even two additional money columns. It is the fashion at present, in publications on Book-keeping, especially in the United States, to crowd almost every book of a set with innumerable columns; but, from practical experience, I would earnestly recommend, that no multiplication of money columns be ever carried beyond what is absolutely necessary for attaining the object required. They do most certainly, as I hope that I shew in this Retail Set, often save a great deal of trouble, but yet, unless they be

written up with scrupulous care, they will infallibly prove to be ready inlets for many errors. These errors will also be most difficult to discover and to correct, for, while the entry of a sum in a wrong column will falsify the result of that branch of business for which the particular column is intended, it will have no effect upon the general balance, and therefore cannot be detected in the usual way. The Index to the daily sales in the Day Book should be carefully filled up every morning, or evening, and will then, as is evident, facilitate not only the monthly journalising, but also the making out of such accounts as are required previous to the end of any month.

I do not here carry this set through to a final balance, for two reasons: first, because the operation is precisely the same as that which is shewn in the preliminary set; and, secondly, because, as no record is taken, or can well be taken of the items which are included in the daily cash sales, there are no materials within the set itself from which to construct a Stock Book, or in consequence to make an inventory. In actual Retail Business, stock can be taken only by actual weighing or measuring of what is on hand, because what remains unsold consists chiefly of broken packages or cut pieces. If, however, a teacher should wish, as a practical exercise, that his class should follow up this set to a Profit and Loss Sheet, the value of the stock on hand may with propriety be hypothetically assumed by supposing that the sales have been made at a certain rate of profit, say 20 or 25 per cent., and by making use of the supposition to find out the cost of what remains.

I have also taken no notice in this set, of Bills Receivable or Payable, the journalizing of which

will be made, when required, precisely in the same manner as in the preliminary set, with this exception, that, as the whole month's business is not here brought into the Journal except in a focus at the end of each month, so the entries for these will be collected and placed under date of the last day of the month. Examples of the kind are given in two entries for purchases of goods, and one for Interest.

SET NO. II.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY,

ADAPTED TO

RETAIL BUSINESS.

Invoice No. 1.

Received 2nd September, 184 .

Mr. John Duncan,

Bought of John Jamieson & Co.

2 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar. No. 37, 1796 lbs. 216, 1417 — 3123 lbs. Tare 10 per ct. 321 — 2892 lbs.@ 4½	54	0	9
3 Quarter Chests Bohea Tea. 85, 85, 86, 256 lbs. Tare 21 lbs each... 63 — 193 lbs.@ 2s.	19	6	0
3 Hhds. Brandy, 65, 66, 68, 199 gals. @ 7s. 6d.	74	12	6
6 Cases Schiedam Gin@ 16s.	4	16	0
10 Half Boxes Raisins@ 13s.	6	10	0
5 Quarter ditto@ 7s.	1	15	0
20 Boxes Soap, 64 lbs. each, 1280 lbs. @ 3¼d.	20	0	0
2 Hhds. Refined Sugar. No. 148, 99 loaves 8 2 15 149, 89 „ 8 2 5 — 17 0 20 or 1924 lbs. @ 6¾d.	54	2	8
2 Hhds. Madeira, 107 gals.@ 7s. 6d.	40	2	6
5 Boxes Sp. Candles 25 lbs. ea. 125 lbs. @ 3s.	18	15	0
2 Hhds. Port Wine, 136 gals.@ 3s. 3d.	22	2	0
8 Barrels Whiskey, 432 gals.@ 1s. 4d.	29	16	0
Four months. £	345	18	0

Errors excepted.

Toronto, 1st September, 184 .

J. JAMIESON & Co.

Invoice No. 2. Received 3rd September, 184 .

Mr. John Duncan,

Bought of William Robertson.

2 Cases Port Wine, in Bottles, 3 dozen each, 6 doz..... @ 36s.	10	16	0
2 Kegs Zante Currants, 283 Tare 10 per cent. 28 —— 255 lbs....@ 7d.	7	8	9
2 Bags Pepper, 62—4=58 lbs..... @ 4½d.	13	1	0
3 Bags Coffee, 320—6=314 lbs..... @ 7½d.	9	16	3
1 Tierce Rice, 630—63=567 lbs. ... @ 2½d.	5	18	1
1 Bag Pimento, 110—3=107 lbs. @ 5d.	2	4	7
3 Boxes Almonds, 168 lbs..... @ 8d.	5	13	8
2 Ch. Hyson Tea, 86, 84, 170 Tare 20 lbs. each... 40 —— 130 lbs.@ 3s. 9d.	24	7	6
3 Ch. Y'ng Hy. 88, 84, 90, 262 lbs. Tare 20 lbs. each... 60 —— 202 lbs. ...@ 2s. 6d.	25	5	0
Four Months. £	104	10	10

Errors excepted.

Toronto, 2nd September, 184 .

W. ROBERTSON.

*Dr.**Cash.*

		Daily Cash from Till.			
184 Sept.	2 To Stock .....for my capital in cash ..			200	0 0
	3 " Bank of U. C. ....to account			10	0 0
	" Goods .....Cash sales this day ...	0 14 6			
	4 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	1 19 4			
	5 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	1 2 5			
	6 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	2 0 6			
	7 " Bank of U. C. ....to account			100	0 0
	" ditto .....to ditto			50	0 0
	" Goods .....Cash sales this day ...	3 16 0			
	9 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	0 17 4			
	10 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	1 5 2			
	11 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	1 12 4			
	" John Davis .....to account			2 10	0
	12 " Goods .....Cash sales this day ...	2 5 6			
	13 " James Denny .....to account			3	0 0
	" W. Williamson ....to ditto			5	0 0
	" Goods .....Cash sales this day ...	1 16 4			
	14 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	3 7 9			
	16 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	2 4 0			
	17 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	1 7 3			
	18 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	2 1 9			
	19 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	2 10 0			
	20 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	1 7 9			
	21 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	4 17 2			
	23 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	2 5 11			
	24 " Thomas Hay .....to account			2 10	0
	" Goods .....Cash sales this day ...	3 4 3			
	25 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	4 11 3			
	26 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	2 17 8			
	27 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	5 3 0			
	28 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	6 10 7			
	30 " ditto .....ditto.....ditto	3 5 6			
	" ditto .....Cash sales this month. .	63 3 3		63	3 3
				£ 436	3 3
	" Cash on hand carried over.....			2 10	4

CASH BOOK.

11

Cash

Cr.

		Cash Purchases of Goods.	Petty Charges on Trade.			
1844 Sept.	2 By Bank of U. C. paid it to account . .				200	0 0
	3 " Trade Charges do. books and sta- tionery		4 17 0			
	" ditto do. cartage		3 4 6			
	5 " ditto do. do.		1 2 3			
	7 " John Jamieson & Co. do. to account . . .				100	0 0
	" W. Robertson do. to do.				50	0 0
	" Trade Charges do. measures and weights		2 16 1			
	8 " Goods do. 6lbs. butter . . .	0 3 0				
	" do. 8 doz. eggs	0 4 0				
	9 " ditto do. 20 lbs. hams . .	0 10 0				
	" do. 40 lbs. shoulders	0 16 8				
	12 " House'd Exp's do. butcher				0 19	4
	14 " Bank of U. C. do. it to account . .				20	0 0
	16 " House'd Exp's do. baker				0 10	6
	17 " Goods do. 6 lbs. butter . .	0 3 0				
	" do. 100 lbs. pork	0 15 1				
	18 " ditto do. 12 doz. eggs . . .	0 5 0				
	20 " ditto do. 20 lbs. butter . .	0 10 0				
	21 " ditto do. 73 lbs. hams . .	1 16 6				
	" Bank of U. C. do. to account . . .				10	0 0
	30 " ditto do. to do.				35	0 0
	" Goods paid cash purchases	5 3 3			5 3	3
	" Trade Charges paid petty charges		11 19 10		11 19	10
	" Cash on hand, carried down				2 10	4
					436	3 3

*Dr.**Cash.*

		Daily Cash from Till.					
184	Sept. 30	To Cash on hand brought over			2	10	4
Oct.	1	„ Goods Cash sales this day	4	8	7		
	2	„ John Davis to account				4	0 0
	„	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto				100	0 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	5	16	2		
	3	„ ditto ditto ditto	4	5	0		
	4	„ W. Jamieson to account				5	0 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	5	3	2		
	5	„ ditto ditto ditto	6	18	10		
	7	„ ditto ditto ditto	3	2	8		
	8	„ John Dawson to account				5	0 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	5	1	3		
	9	„ ditto ditto ditto	4	6	0		
	10	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	16	1		
	11	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	2	11		
	12	„ George Gordon to account				3	10 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	7	6	1		
	14	„ ditto ditto ditto	2	17	0		
	15	„ John Davis to account				4	10 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	3	1	8		
	16	„ ditto ditto ditto	4	16	7		
	17	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	2	3		
	18	„ Charles Marsh to account				6	0 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	5	1	8		
	19	„ ditto ditto ditto	6	19	4		
	21	„ ditto ditto ditto	4	5	0		
	22	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	1	1		
	23	„ ditto ditto ditto	3	18	5		
	24	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	11	4		
	25	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	1	6		
	26	„ Thomas Hay to account				4	10 0
	„	„ Goods Cash sales this day	7	5	9		
	28	„ ditto ditto ditto	4	2	7		
	29	„ ditto ditto ditto	3	4	1		
	30	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	2	3		
	31	„ ditto ditto ditto	5	6	4	134	3 7
			£ 269			3	11
„	„	Cash on hand brought down	22			9	4

*Cash.**Cr.*

		Cash Purchases of Goods.			Petty Charges on Trade.					
184 Oct.	2 By John Jamieson & Co. to account							100	0	0
"	" Trade Charges paid carriage parcels				0	3	8			
5	" ditto do. do.				0	1	11			
7	" Goods do. 6 lbs. butter ..	0	3	0						
"	" Bank of U. C. do. to account							40	0	0
9	" Goods do. 12 lbs. butter ..	0	6	0						
"	" Trade Charges do. postage				0	0	9			
10	" Goods do. 10 doz. eggs ..	0	5	0						
14	" Bank of U. C. do. to account							35	0	0
16	" Trade Charges do. cartage				0	4	11			
21	" Bank of U. C. do. to account							35	0	0
24	" Goods do. 14 lbs. butter ..	0	7	0						
26	" Trade Charges do. cartage & postage				0	2	4			
28	" Bank of U. C. do. to account							35	0	0
31	" Goods do. Cash purchases.	1	1	0				1	1	0
"	" Trade Charges do. petty expenses				0	13	7	0	13	7
"	" Cash on hand, carried down							22	9	4
								269	3	11

Toronto, ——— *2nd September,* ——— 184 .

Received from John Jamieson & Co. Invoice of Sundry goods purchased from them, as by Invoice No. 1, in Invoice Book	345	18	0
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————— *3rd September.* —————

Received from William Robertson, Invoice of sundry goods purchased from him, as by Invoice No. 2 in Invoice Book	104	10	10
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John Davis.

4lbs. Raw Sugar, at 6d.....	0	2	0
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1 do. Bohea, at 3s.; 2 do. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 7s. 6d.....	0	10	6
---	---	----	---

	0	12	6
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William Jamieson.

3 Bars Soap, 16 lbs., at 5d., 6s. 8d.; 5 lbs. Raisins, at 9d., 3s. 9d.	0	10	5
--	---	----	---

2 lbs. Sperm Candles, 4s., 8s.; 2 lbs. Pep- per, 7d., 1s. 2d.	0	9	2
---	---	---	---

	0	19	7
--	---	----	---

Thomas Hay.

2 loaves Sugar, 23 lbs., at 8½d.....	0	16	3
--------------------------------------	---	----	---

1 gal. Brandy, 10s.; 2 do. Whiskey, 2s., 4s.	0	14	0
--	---	----	---

	1	10	3
--	---	----	---

————— *4th September.* —————

Charles Marsh.

2 Bottles Gin, 2s., 4s.; 2 gals. Port, 5s. 6d., 11s.	0	15	0
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James Johnson.

6 bottles port, 4s., 24s.; 2 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 25s.	2	9	0
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W. Williamson.

8 gals. Whiskey, 2s.	0	16	0
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————— *5th September.* —————

John Davis.

2 lbs. Hyson, 5s., 10s.; 13 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 9s. 2d.	0	19	2
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Toronto, ——— *5th September,* ——— 184 .

James Arnott.			
7lbs Raisins, 9d., 5s. 3d.; 1 lb. Pimento, 7d.	0	5	10
10 lbs. Coffee, 10d., 8s. 4d.; 5 lbs. Rice, 4d., 1s. 8d.	0	10	0
————— <i>9th September.</i> —————	0	15	10
James Denny.			
14 lbs. Rice, 4d., 4s. 8d.; 10 lbs. Coffee, 10d., 8s. 4d.	0	13	0
4 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 15s., 2 lbs. Hyson, 5s., 10s.	1	5	0
	1	18	0
John Dawson.			
3 Bottles Port, 4s., 12s.; 2 do. Gin, 2s., 4s.	0	16	0
John Davis.			
12lbs. Currants, 9d., 9s.; 6 lbs. Coffee, 10d., 5s.	0	14	0
————— <i>10th September.</i> —————			
John Davis,			
4 lbs. S. Candles, 4s., 16s.; 2 lbs. Pepper, 7d., 1s. 2d.	0	17	2
1 gal. Madeira, 12s. 6d.; 1 do. Port, 5s. 6d.	0	18	0
	1	15	2
John Coates.			
10 lbs. Bohea, 3s., 30s.; 6lbs. Raisins, 9d., 4s. 6d.	1	14	6
8 lbs. Soap, 5d., 3s. 4d.; 3 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 6s.	0	9	4
	2	3	10
W. Jamieson.			
6 lbs. Bohea, 3s., 18s.; 2 lbs. Hyson, 5s., 10s.	1	8	0
4 lbs. Pepper, 7d., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb. Pimento, 7d.	0	2	11
10lbs. Soap, 5d., 4s. 2d.; 3lbs. Almonds, 1s. 3s.	0	7	2
————— <i>13th September.</i> —————	1	18	1
James Denny.			
12 lbs. Raw Sugar, 6d., 6s.; 29 lbs. loaf do. 8½d., 20s. 6d.	1	6	6
5 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 10s.; 7lbs. Raisins, 9d., 5s. 3d.	0	15	3
	2	1	9

Toronto, ————— *13th September,* ————— *184 .*

John Davis.

3 Bottles Port, 4s., 12s. ; 2 do. Gin, 2s., 4s... 0 16 0

2 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 25s.; 6 lbs. Raisins, 1 9 6

9d., 4s. 6d. 2 5 6

W. Williamson.

3 gals. Brandy, 10s., 30s; 4 do. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 50s. 4 0 0

5 do. Port, 5s. 6d., 27s. 6d.; 27 lbs. Loaf 2 6 7

Sugar, 8½d., 19s. 1d. 6 6 7

————— *17th September.* —————

James Finlay.

4 lbs. Bohea, 3s., 12s.; 6 lbs. Sugar, 6d., 3s. 0 15 0

————— *20th September.* —————

George Gordon.

6 lbs. Almonds, 1s., 6s. ; 5 lbs. Raisins, 9d., 3s. 9d. 0 9 9

3 Bottles Port, 4s., 12s.; 2 do. Gin, 2s., 4s. . 0 16 0

1 5 9

James Monteith.

2 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 25s.; 2 do. Port, 4s., 8s..... 1 13 0

3 lbs. S. Candles, 4s., 12s.; 10 lbs. Rice, 4d., 3s. 4d. 0 15 4

2 8 4

James Arnott.

10 lbs. Almonds, 1s., 10s.; 6lbs. Pepper, 7d., 3s. 6d. 0 13 6

12 lbs. Sugar, 6d., 6s.; 14 lbs. Loaf do. 8½d., 9s. 11d. 0 15 11

1 9 5

————— *24th September.* —————

Thomas Hay.

6 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 12s.; 3 do. Port, 5s. 6d., 16s. 6d. 1 8 6

3 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 11s. 3d. ; 1 do. Hyson, 5s. 0 16 3

2 4 9

Toronto, ————— 24th September, ————— 184 .

W. Jamieson.

4 lbs. Soap, 5d., 1s. 8d.; 6lbs. Almonds, 1s., 6s. 0 7 8

————— 28th September. —————

Charles Marsh.

20 lbs. Sugar, 6d., 10s.; 12 lbs. Loaf do., 8½d.,
8s. 6d. 0 18 68lbs. Soap, 5d., 3s. 4d.; 6 gals. Whiskey, 2s.,
12s. 0 15 4

1 13 10

John Dawson.

6 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 12s.; 5 do. Brandy,
10s., 50s. 3 2 0

————— 30th September. —————

John Coates.

6 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 22s. 6d.; 3 lbs.
Hyson, 5s., 15s. 1 17 6

John Davis.

6 lbs. Almonds, 1s., 6s.; 4 do. Rice, 4d.,
1s. 4d. 0 7 4

W. Williamson.

4 Bottles Port, 4s., 16s.; 14 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
8½d., 11s. 4d. 1 7 4

————— 1st October. —————

W. Jamieson.

2 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 7s. 6d.; 1 lb.
Hyson, 5s. 0 12 612 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 8s. 6d.; 8 lbs. Raw
do. 6d., 4s. 0 12 6

1 5 0

Thomas Hay.

1 gal. Brandy, 10s.; 1 do. Whiskey, 2s. ... 0 12 0

James Arnott.

10 lbs. Raisins, 9d., 7s. 6d.; 4 do. Pepper,
7d., 2s. 4d. 0 9 10

6 do. Coffee, 10d., 5s.; 8 do. Currants, 9d., 6s. 0 11 0

1 0 10

Toronto,———*2nd October.*———184 .

John Jamieson & Co., Dr.		
For 4 Months' Interest on £100.....	2	0 0
For 3 Months' Interest on £100.....	1	10 0
	3	10 0
John Davis.		
2 gals. Port, 5s. 6d., 11s.; 3 lbs. Pimento, 7d., 1s. 9d.	0	12 9
10 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 20s.; 2 lbs. Almonds, 1s., 2s.	1	2 0
	1	14 9
John Coates.		
2 lbs. Bohea, 3s., 6s.; 1 do. Hyson, 5s.	0	11 0
2 Bottles Gin, 2s., 4s.; 3 do. Port, 4s., 12s.	0	16 0
	1	7 0
——— <i>4th October.</i> ———		
W. Jamieson.		
5 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 62s. 6d.; 3 do. Port, 5s. 6d., 16s. 6d.	3	19 0
8 lbs. Currants, 9d., 6s.; 4 do. Almonds, 1s., 4s.	0	10 0
	4	9 0
George Gordon.		
8 lbs. S. Candles, 4s., 32s.; 2 lbs. Coffee, 10d., 1s. 8d.	1	13 8
——— <i>5th October.</i> ———		
James Arnott.		
3 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 6s.; 1 do. Brandy, 10s.	0	16 0
James Finlay.		
4 lbs. Pepper, 7d., 2s. 4d.; 2 do. Allspice, 7d., 1s. 2d.	0	3 6
6 lbs. Rice, 4d., 2s.; 4 do. Coffee, 10d., 3s. 4d.	0	5 4
	0	8 10
——— <i>8th October.</i> ———		
Charles Marsh.		
6 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 15s.; 1 do. Hyson, 5s.	1	0 0
10 lbs. Soap, 5d., 4s. 2d.; 12 lbs. Coffee, 10d. 10s.	0	14 2
	1	14 2

Toronto, 8th October, 184 .

John Coates.

2 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 4s.; 14 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 9s. 11d.	0	13	11
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10th October.

John Dawson.

3 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 37s. 6d.; 4 do. Port, 5s. 6d., 22s.	2	19	6
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W. Jamieson.

10 lbs. Soap, 5d., 4s. 2d.; 5 lbs. Bohea, 3s., 15s.	0	19	2
3 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 6s.; 1 do. Brandy, 10s. .	0	16	0

12th October.

John Davis.

14 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 9s. 11d.; 8 lbs Raw do. 6d., 4s.	0	13	11
16 lbs. Currants, 9d., 12s.; 4 do. Almonds, 1s., 4s.	0	16	0
	1	9	11

George Gordon.

10 lbs. Soap, 5d., 4s. 2d.; 6 lbs. Pimento, 7d., 3s. 6d.	0	7	8
4 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 8s.; 1 do. Madeira, 12s. 6d.	1	0	6
	1	8	2

James Arnott.

10 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 7s. 1d.; 12 lbs. Raw do., 6d., 6s.	0	13	1
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15th October.

W. Jamieson.

6 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d.	3	15	0
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John Davis.

4 gals. Brandy, 12s. 6d., 50s.; 6 do. Whiskey, 2s., 12s.	3	2	0
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Toronto, _____ *18th October,* _____ *184 .*

Charles Marsh.

14 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 9s. 11d.; 20 lbs.		
Raw do., 6d., 10s.	0	19 11
4 gals. Madeira, 12s. 6d., 50s.; 2 Bottles		
Port, 4s., 8s.	2	18 0
	3	17 11

John Dawson.

4 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 8s.; 10lbs. Soap, 5d.,		
4s. 2d.	0	12 2

_____ *19th October.* _____

James Denny.

8 lbs. Soap, 5d., 3s. 4d.; 10 lbs. Coffee, 10d.,		
8s. 4d.	0	11 8
4lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 2s. 10d.; 8 lbs. Raw		
do., 6d., 4s.	0	6 10

_____ *21st October.* _____

W. Williamson.

12 lbs. Coffee, 10d., 10s.; 6 lbs. Bohea, 3s.		
18s.	1	8 0

W. Jamieson.

12 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 8½d., 8s. 6d.; 12 lbs.		
Raw do., 6d., 6s.	0	14 6
6 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 22s. 6d.; 2 lbs.		
Hyson, 5s., 10s.	1	12 6

_____ *24th October.* _____

John Davis.

6lbs. Almonds, 1s., 6s.; 5 lbs. Currants, 9d.,		
3s. 9d.	0	9 9
4lbs. Pepper, 7d., 2s. 4d.; 2 do. Allspice,		
7d., 1s. 2d.	0	3 6

_____ *26th October.* _____

Thomas Hay.

10 lbs. Young Hyson, 3s. 9d., 37s. 6d.; 4 lbs.		
Hyson, 5s., 20s.	2	17 6
6 gals. Whiskey, 2s. 12s.; 4 Bottles Gin, 2s., 8s.	1	0 0
	3	17 6

Toronto, _____ 29th October, _____ 184 .

James Arnott.

6 lbs. Raisins, 9d., 4s. 6d.; 4 do. Currants,
9d., 3s. 0 7 6

8 lbs. Soap, 5d., 3s. 4d.; 4 do. Almonds, 1s.,
4s. 0 7 4

0 14 10

John Dawson.

3 gals. Brandy, 10s., 30s.; 2 do. Port, 5s. 6d.,
11s. 2 1 0

_____ 30th October. _____

James Denny.

6 gals. Whiskey, 2s., 12s.; 4 do, Madeira,
12s. 6d., 50s. 3 2 0

_____ 31st October. _____

John Coates.

12 lbs. Raw Sugar, 6d. 0 6 0

W. Jamieson.

4 lbs. Raisins, 9d., 3s.; 8 lbs. Soap, 5d.,
3s. 4d. 0 6 4

2 lbs. Almonds, 1s., 2s.; 3 do. Currants, 9d.,
2s. 3d. 0 4 3

4 lbs. Raw Sugar, 6d., 2s.; 2 do Bohea, 3s.,
6s. 0 8 0

0 18 7

Arnott, James	Sept. Oct.	5 1	20 5	12	29		
Coates, John	Sept. Oct.	10 2	30 8	31			
Davis, John	Sept. Oct.	3 2	5 12	9 15	10 24	13	30
Dawson, John	Sept. Oct.	9 10	28 18	29			
Denny, James	Sept. Oct.	9 19	13 30				
Finlay, James.....	Sept. Oct.	17 5					
Gordon, George.....	Sept. Oct.	20 4	12				
Hay, Thomas.....	Sept. Oct.	3 1	24 26				
Jamieson, W.....	Sept. Oct.	3 1	10 4	24 10	15	21	31
Johnson, James	Sept.	4					
Marsh, Charles	Sept. Oct.	4 8	28 18				
Monteith, James ...	Sept.	20					
Williamson, W.	Sept. Oct.	4 21	13	30			

Toronto, ——— 30th September, ——— 184 .

✓	5	Goods	Dr. to	Sundries.			
✓	1	John Jamieson & Co.	for goods	Invoice 345 18 0			
✓	1	W. Robertson...	for do.	do. ... 104 10 10			
					450	8	10
✓	5	Sundries	Dr. to	Goods.			
✓	1	John Davis	for goods	3rd Inst. 0 12 6			
			for do.	5th „ 0 19 2			
			for do.	9th „ 0 14 0			
			for do.	10th „ 1 15 2			
			for do.	13th „ 2 5 6			
			for do.	30th „ 0 7 4			
		W. Jamieson ...	for do.	3rd „ 0 19 7		6	13 8
			for do.	10th „ 1 18 1			
			for do.	24th „ 0 7 8			
		Thomas Hay ...	for do.	3rd „ 1 10 3		3	5 4
			for do.	24th „ 2 4 9			
		Charles Marsh .	for do.	4th „ 0 15 0		3	15 0
			for do.	28th „ 1 13 10			
		James Johnson .	for do.	4th „ 2 8 10			
		W. Williamson .	for do.	4th „ 0 16 0		2	9 0
			for do.	13th „ 6 6 7			
			for do.	30th „ 1 7 4			
		James Arnott ..	for do.	5th „ 0 15 10		8	9 11
			for do.	20th „ 1 9 5			
		James Denny ...	for do.	9th „ 1 18 0		2	5 3
			for do.	13th „ 2 1 9			
		John Dawson ...	for do.	9th „ 0 16 0		3	19 9
			for do.	28th „ 3 2 0			
		John Coates	for do.	10th „ 2 3 10		3	18 0
			for do.	30th „ 1 17 6			
		Jas. Finlay.	for do.	17th „ 4 1 4			
		George Gordon .	for do.	20th „ 0 15 0			
		Jas. Monteith ...	for do.	20th „ 1 5 9			
						2	8 4
					45	15	2

Toronto, ——— 30th September, ——— 184 .

<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
Stock	for Capital.....		200	0	0
Bank of U. C....	to account	10 0 0			
	to do.	100 0 0			
	to do.	50 0 0			
			160	0	0
Goods	for Cash Sales		63	3	3
John Davis	to account		2	10	0
James Denny ...	to do.		3	0	0
W. Williamson .	to do.		5	0	0
Thomas Hay ...	to do.		2	10	0
			436	3	3
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
Bank of U. C....	to account	200 0 0			
	to do.	20 0 0			
	to do.	10 0 0			
	to do.	35 0 0			
			265	0	0
Trade Charges .	Petty charges		11	19	10
John Jamieson					
& Co.	to account		100	0	0
W. Robertson...	to do.		50	0	0
Goods	Cash purchases.....		5	3	3
House'd Exp's..	paid Butcher.....	0 19 4			
	do. Baker	0 10 6	1	9	10
			433	12	11
————— 31st October. —————					
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
W. Jamieson ...	for goods, 1st Inst.	1 5 0			
	for do. 4th „	4 9 0			
	for do. 10th „	1 15 2			
	for do. 15th „	3 15 0			
	for do. 21st „	2 7 0			
	for do. 31st „	0 18 7			
			14	9	9
John Coates ...	for do. 2nd „	1 7 0			
	for do. 8th „	0 13 11			
	for do. 31st „	0 6 0			
			2	6	11
Carried over			16	16	8

Toronto, ——— 31st October, ——— 1844.

<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Goods.</i>			
	Brought over		16	16	8
Thomas Hay ...	for goods, 1st Inst.	0 12 0			
	for do. 26th „	3 17 6			
			4	9	6
James Arnott ...	for do. 1st „	1 0 10			
	for do. 5th „	0 16 0			
	for do. 12th „	0 13 1			
	for do. 29th „	0 14 10			
			3	4	9
John Davis.....	for do. 2nd „	1 14 9			
	for do. 12th „	1 9 11			
	for do. 15th „	3 2 0			
	for do. 24th „	0 13 3			
			6	19	11
George Gordon .	for do. 4th „	1 13 8			
	for do. 12th „	1 8 2			
			3	1	10
James Finlay ...	for do. 5th „	.....	0	8	10
Charles Marsh .	for do. 8th „	1 14 2			
	for do. 18th „	3 17 11			
			5	12	1
John Dawson ...	for do. 10th „	2 19 6			
	for do. 18th „	0 12 2			
	for do. 29th „	2 1 0			
			5	12	8
James Denny ...	for do. 19th „	0 18 6			
	for do. 30th „	3 2 0			
			4	0	6
W. Williamson .	for do. 21st „	.....	1	8	0
			51	14	9
<i>John Jamieson & Co. Dr. to Profit & Loss.</i>					
	for Interest		3	10	0
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
Goods	for Cash Sales		134	3	7
John Davis	to account.....	4 0 0			
	to do	4 10 0			
			8	10	0
Bank of U. C....	to do		100	0	0
W. Jamieson ...	to do		5	0	0
			247	13	7
	Carried over				

Toronto, ———— 31st October, ———— 1844.

<i>Cash</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
	Brought over		247	13	7
John Dawson ...	to account		5	0	0
George Gordon.	to do.		3	10	0
Charles Marsh..	to do.		6	0	0
Thomas Hay ...	to do.		4	10	0
			266	13	7
<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Cash.</i>			
John Jamieson					
& Co.	to account		100	0	0
Trade Charges .	paid petty charges		0	13	7
Goods	do. Cash Purchases		1	1	0
Bank of U. C....	to account	40 0 0			
	to do.	35 0 0			
	to do.	35 0 0			
	to do.	35 0 0			
			145	0	0
			246	14	7

Dr. John Jamieson & Co. *Cr.* (1)

184 Sept. Oct.	30 31	To Cash ...	4	100	0	0	184 Sept.	30	By Goods .	5	345	18	0
		„ Profit & Loss...	6	3	10	0							
		„ Cash ...	4	100	0	0							

Dr. W. Robertson. *Cr.*

184 Sept. Oct.	30 31	To Cash ...	4	50	0	0	184 Sept.	30	By Goods .	5	104	10	10
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Dr. John Davis. *Cr.*

184 Sept. Oct.	30 31	To Goods. .	5	6	13	8	184 Sept.	30	By Cash ...	4	2	10	0
		„ do. ...	5	6	19	11	Oct.	31	„ do.	4	8	10	0

Dr. W. Jamieson. *Cr.*

184 Sept. Oct.	30 31	To Goods .	5	3	5	4	184 Oct.	31	By Cash ...	4	5	0	0
		„ do.	5	14	9	9							

29

$$Cr. \quad (3)$$
[illegible]

Cr.

[illegible]

Cr.

[illegible]

Cr.

[illegible]

(4) *Dr.* James Finlay. *Cr.*

[illegible]

<i>Dr.</i>	George Gordon.	<i>Cr.</i>
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[illegible]

Dr. Jas. Monteith. *Cr.*

[illegible]

<i>Dr.</i>	Cash.	<i>Cr.</i>
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[illegible]

31

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Goods.</i>				<i>Cr.</i> (5)			
184								184			
Sept.	30	To Sundries	450 8 10					Sept.	30	By Sundries	45 15 2
	"	" Cash ...	4 5 3 3						"	" Cash ...	4 63 3 3
Oct.	31	" do.	" 1 1 0					Oct.	31	" Sundries	51 14 9
									"	" Cash ...	4 134 3 7

<i>Dr.</i>		Bank of U. Canada.						<i>Cr.</i>					
184							184						
Sept.	30	To Cash ...	4	265	0	0	Sept.	30	By Cash ...	4	160	0	0
Oct.	31	„ do.	4	145	0	0	Oct.	31	„ do.	4	100	0	0

Dr.			Trade Charges.			Cr.		
184								
Sept.	30	To Cash ...	4	11	19	10		
Oct.	31	„ do.	4	0	13	7		

<i>Dr.</i>		Household Expenses.				<i>Cr.</i>			
184 Sept. 30	To Cash ...	4	1	9	10				

(6)	<i>Dr.</i>	Profit & Loss.	<i>Cr.</i>
		<div>184 Oct. 31</div> <div>By J. Jamieson & Co.</div>	<div>1</div> <div>3 10 0</div>

<i>Dr.</i>	Stock.	<i>Cr.</i>
	<div>184 Sept. 30</div> <div>By Cash ...</div>	<div>4</div> <div>200 0 0</div>

TRIAL BALANCE, 31st October, 184 .

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Accounts.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>			
1	John Jamieson & Co.	203	10	0	345	18	0	
„	W. Robertson	50	0	0	104	10	10	
„	John Davis.....	13	13	7	11	0	0	
„	W. Jamieson	17	15	1	5	0	0	
2	Thomas Hay	8	4	6	7	0	0	
„	Charles Marsh	8	0	11	6	0	0	
„	James Johnson	2	9	0				
„	W. Williamson	9	17	11	5	0	0	
3	James Arnott.....	5	10	0				
„	James Denny	8	0	3	3	0	0	
„	John Dawson	9	10	8	5	0	0	
„	John Coates	6	8	2				
4	James Finlay	1	3	10				
„	George Gordon	4	7	7	3	10	0	
„	Jas. Monteith	2	8	4				
„	Cash	702	16	10	680	7	6	
5	Goods	456	13	1	294	16	9	
„	Bank of U. Canada	410	0	0	260	0	0	
„	Trade Charges	12	13	5				
„	Household Expenses	1	9	10				
6	Profit & Loss				3	10	0	
„	Stock				200	0	0	
		£	1934	13	1	1934	13	1

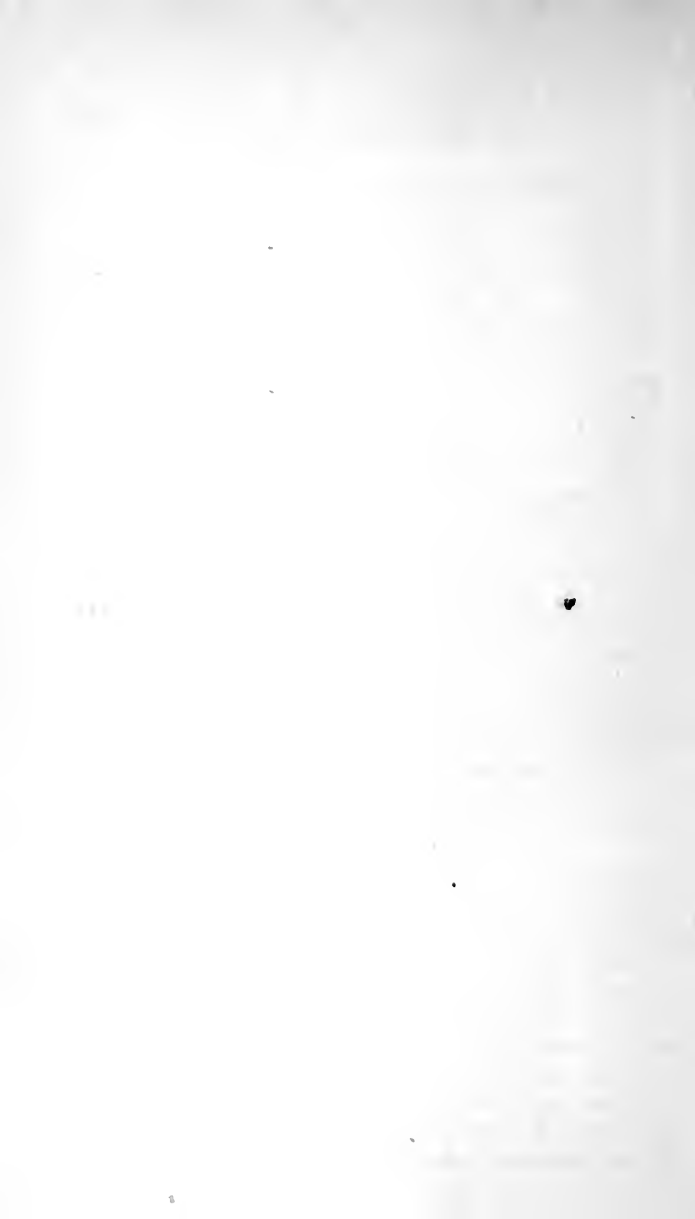


SET NO. III.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY,

ADAPTED TO

GENERAL BUSINESS.



PREFATORY REMARKS

TO

SET NO. III.

In the first of the preceding Sets I explained the Principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry, and applied them to the ordinary business of buying and selling by wholesale; in the second I shewed the adaptation of them, by a contracted working, to the retail business of a town or country shop; I now proceed in the following pages to explain the application of the science to General Business; to transactions which embrace, not only a mere routine of buying and selling, but also Partnership Accounts, speculations out of the regular course of business, and adventures on joint account, both with parties on the spot, and with those at a distance.

I have been induced to give several varieties of these adventures, and have applied to each what appears to me to be the most simple, and consequently the most natural and distinct method of winding up the entries. Two of these I have given in duplicate, and resolved them by two different modes of entry, that the Teacher may have an opportunity of explaining, and the Student of clearly understanding which is the best.

I have been more particular in this respect, because I have not seen, in any one of the numerous works upon Book-keeping which I have con-

sulted, more than one method of reducing the accounts of Joint Adventures, whatever the nature of those adventures might be. That single mode of reduction has almost invariably been by the Sundries Dr. to Sundries entry, which has been adopted, as I have already said, either to shew dexterity, or as being considered to be at once the neatest and the most expeditious.

I have already expressed my opinion of this kind of entry. It certainly has a neatness about it which is catching; but I cannot see that it is attended with less trouble than the more simple and natural system, while it deprives the Ledger entries of all distinctness. To explain this practically, I have reduced one of the Adventures, both on the natural system and by this entry, that the Student may have an opportunity of comparing them, and of making use in after life of whichever appears to him best.

At the conclusion of this set I have given several varieties of Invoices outwards, and of Account sales. I have also given several Accounts current, with the Interest upon them, calculated in a way which, however well known in mercantile practice, I have never yet seen in print.


Some of these accounts require particular applications of the Rules of Arithmetic, which I have thought it better to explain in Notes at the end, than to give a dissertation upon them here. I have adopted the same plan for elucidating the varieties of entry which occur in this set. I have thought this the best arrangement, because each note having reference but to one particular subject, and being consulted at the moment when the student finds difficulty in understanding the precise matter to which it refers, the explanation will

be better remembered than if it were scattered through a treatise. In these notes I have made but very slight reference to works on Book-keeping, not because I undervalue the zeal and talent of the authors of them, but because my object throughout this work has been to explain the plain carrying out of the principles of the science, as it is really done in mercantile practice. Different kinds of business require different adaptations of these principles, but every variety of these adaptations will be fully comprehended by the Student, whenever he obtains a clear insight into the working of the principles themselves. Some varieties of business may require the multiplied columns and counter checks of Foster, Bennet, Jones and others. If these, which I very much doubt, should ever be found necessary, a complete knowledge of the system pursued in this work will enable any one both to understand and adapt them; while to present to a student such complicated forms, would only bewilder without instructing him.

Invoice No. 1.

Received 10th September, 184 .

Invoice of sundry goods forwarded by Macpherson & Crane, by order, for account and risk of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.

	1 a 10	10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.	
		No. 1, 10 3 1 2, 8 2 15 3, 10 1 23 4, 12 1 0 5, 9 1 25 6, 10 1 14 7, 10 0 24 8, 9 2 16 9, 10 2 14 10, 11 1 6	
		103 2 26	
		Tare 10 per cent. 10 1 14	
		-----93.1.12at41s.9d.	194 17 7
	11 a 50	40 Boxes London Starch, 30 lbs. each, 1200 lbs. ....10d.	50 0 0
	51	1 Case Mustard cont'g 6 doz. lbs....26s. 3d.	7 17 6
	52	1 do. do. 12 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ... 15s.	9 0 0
	53	1 do. do. 16 doz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ... 10s.	8 0 0
	54 a 57	4 Hhds. Loaf Sugar.	
		8 1 22	
		8 0 24	
		8 3 21	
		8 2 17	
		-----34 1 0 or 3836 lbs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	103 17 10
	58 a 107	50 Boxes Liverpool Soap, 30 lbs. each, 1500 lbs. ....3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	21 17 6
	108 a 157	50 do. 60 lbs., 3000 lbs. ....3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	43 15 0
	158 a 160	3 Tierces White Paint, 50 Kegs ea., 150, 7s.	52 10 0
	161 a 200	40 half Boxes Glass, 10×8 }	
	201 a 220	20 do. 7×9 } 25s.	37 10 0
	221 a 228	8 Chests Bohea, } 3, 104; 3, 105; } 839 } less 20 lbs. R. ea. 2, 106 } 160 } = 679 lbs. at 2s.	67 18 0
		Cartage to the Canal	4 2 11
		Four Months. £	601 6 4

Errors excepted.

Montreal, 4th September, 184 .

J. ARMSTRONG, & Co.

Invoice No. 2. Received 11th September, 184 .

Invoice of Goods forwarded by Henderson,
Hooker & Co., by order, for account and risk of
Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.

229 a 231	3 Hhds. Port Wine.			
	73—4			
	72—3 213			
	68—2 9			
	—204 gals. @ ₧ 138.....	£45.	66	10 5
232 1	Hhd. Superior Port Wine, 72, 3, 69	£70.	35	0 0
233 a 236	4 Qr. Casks Madeira.			
	33—1			
	34—1			
	35—1			
	36—2			
	—138—5=133 gals. @ ₧ 110...£20.		24	3 8
237 1	Hhd. Gold-coloured Sherry, 65—2=63			
	gals. @ ₧ 130.....	£65.	31	10 0
238 a 247	10 Qr. Casks Sicilian Port.			
	29—1 31—1			
	31—1 29—1			
	29—1 29—1			
	31—1 30—1			
	31—1 31—1			
	—301—10=291 gals. @ 2s. 6d.		36	7 6
248 a 259	12 Hhds. "Martel's" Cognac Brandy.			
	63 65 64 63 193			
	64 64 65 72 197			
	66 68 71 68 200			
	— — — — 203			
	193 197 200 203 —793 gals. @ 6s. 5½d.		256	1 5
260 a 269	10 Brls. London Porter, 3 doz. each, 30			
	doz. @ 10s.		15	0 0
270 a 279	10 Brls. do., pints, 6 doz. ea., 60 doz. @ 7s.		21	0 0
280 a 284	5 do. Leith Ale, 4 doz. ea., 20 doz. @ 11s.		11	0 0
	Cartage to the Canal		3	7 8
	4 Months. £		500	0 8

Errors excepted.

Montreal, 4th September, 184 .

JAMES KEITH & Co.

Invoice No. 3. Received 12th September, 184 .

Invoice of Goods forwarded by Messrs. Macpherson and Crane, by order, for account and risk of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.

285 a 290	6 Hhds. Refined Sugar.			
	No. Loaves.			
	289 64 8 3 4			
	290 70 7 1 24			
	291 68 7 0 15			
	292 72 9 2 7			
	293 74 8 1 16			
	294 65 8 2 9			
	49 3 19 or 5591 lbs. @ 6½d.	151	8	5
291 a 302	12 Boxes Pickles, 1 doz. each ... @ 19s. 6d.	11	14	0
303 a 307	5 Casks Half-Pint Tumblers, 37 doz. each, 185 doz. 3s. 8d.	33	18	4
308 a 312	4 Hhds. containing 20 cwt. Dry Cod Fish each 17s. 4d.	17	6	8
312 a 326	15 Boxes Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, 375 lbs. 2s. 3d.	42	3	9
327 a 336	10 Half-Boxes Glass, 10×12 16s. 4d.	8	3	4
337 a 341	5 Casks Paste Blacking, 25 doz. each, 125 doz. 7½d.	4	0	9
342 a 361	20 Cases Schiedam Gin..... 16s. 5d.	16	8	4
362 a 367	6 Boxes T. D. Pipes 17s. 11d.	5	7	6
	Cartage to the Canal	2	1	7
	Four Months. £	292	12	8

E. & O. E.

Montreal, 5th September, 184 .

FRED. GOULD & Co.

Invoice No. 4.

Received 14th September, 184 .

Invoice of Goods sent by Tow Boat Line, to be forwarded by Messrs. Fitzhugh & Co., Oswego, by order, for account and risk of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.



50 Bags La Guayra Coffee, weighing per return.....	6176 lbs.	
Tare 2 per cent...	124	
	---6052 lbs. ...@ 13½c.	817 02
7 Kegs Nutmegs.		
50½—7½		
51 —8		
51½—8		
51 —7		
54½—7½		
51 —7		
52 —7		
	361½—52=309½ lbs. ...@ 130c.	402 35
5 Barreis Cloves.		
134—23		
133—22		
121—19		
126—21		
126—19		
	640—104=536 lbs. ... @ 25c.	134 0
20 Bags Pepper, weigh'g	2308 lbs.	
Tare 2 per cent.	46	
	---2262, ...@ 8½c.	192 27
2 Crates Cassia, weigh'g	1230 lbs.	
Tare 9 per cent.....	111	
	---1119 lbs. @ 12c.	134 28
Cartage.....		1 50
	Four Months. \$	1681 42

Errors Excepted.

New York, 10th September, 184 .

WILLIAM BOSWELL & Co.

Invoice No. 5. Received 16th September, 184 .

Invoice of Goods forwarded by Jonathan Weston, on board Troy Tow Boat Line, by order, for account and risk of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.



30 Kegs Plug Tobacco branded "J. Love," 16s.

200 225 221

220 208 207

213 214 207

218 213 235

215 222 214

204 203 214

213 217 210

209 213 206

214 222 221

220 212 199

2126 2149 2134...6409

Tare 30 lbs. each . 900

—5509 lbs. ... @ 13½c. 743 71

3 Cases Segars, containing

14 m Roal Woodville @ \$10. 140 0

5 ,, Caler @ 15½. 77 50

6 ,, Pellon @ 9. 54 0

6 ,, S. N. G. @ 12. 72 0

15 ,, ½ Boxes Light Brown @ 3½. 52 50

Cartage 2 50

Six Months. \$ 1142 21

Errors Excepted.

New York, 12th September, 184 .

JONATHAN WESTON.

Invoice No. 6.

Received 20th September, 184 .

Invoice of Goods forwarded by Tow Boat Line,
by order for account and risk of A. B. and C. D.,
Toronto.

9 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.		
36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
36	36	
34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
35	36	
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
—	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	
179 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	—	323
$\frac{1}{2}$ gal. out of each	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	—	318 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. ... at 65 c.
Barrels \$2 each	—	207 03
4 Barrels powdered Cream Tartar.	—	18 0
290 $\frac{1}{2}$	—20	
289	—20	
303	—20	
298 $\frac{1}{2}$	—18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	—	1181—78 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 1102 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. at 15c.
Cartage	—	165 38
		1 15
	4 Months.	\$ 391 56
New York, 13th September, 184 .		
THOMAS ADAMSON.		



Invoice No. 7.

Received 20th September, 184 .

Invoice of 40 Packages of Tea forwarded by
Tow Boat Line, by order, for account and risk
of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.

25 Chests Young Hyson.		
5,432; 5,418; }		
5,426; 5,397; }	2085	
5,412		
Tare 20 lbs. each 500		
	1585 lbs. at $46\frac{1}{4}$ c.	733 06
15 Chests Old Hyson.		
5,446; 5,437; 5,429=	1312	
Tare 20 lbs. each	300	
	1012 lbs. $97\frac{5}{8}$ c.	987 96
Cartage		2 25
E. & O. E.	4 Months. \$	1723 27
New York, 13 September, 184		
WILLIAM BOSWELL & Co.		

Invoice No. 8.

Received 5th Nov. 184 .

Invoice of 30 Hhds. Sugar forwarded by John Macpherson and Co., by order, for account and risk of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.

30 Hhds. Trinidad Sugar, viz.

No. 1, 1520	No. 16, 1520
-------------	--------------

2, 1678	17, 1678
---------	----------

3, 1625	18, 1625
---------	----------

4, 1587	19, 1587
---------	----------

5, 1537	20, 1537
---------	----------

6, 1525	21, 1525
---------	----------

7, 1588	22, 1588
---------	----------

8, 1555	23, 1555
---------	----------

9, 1660	24, 1660
---------	----------

10, 1651	25, 1651
----------	----------

11, 1525	26, 1525
----------	----------

12, 1700	27, 1700
----------	----------

13, 1560	28, 1560
----------	----------

14, 1627	29, 1627
----------	----------

15, 1633	30, 1633
----------	----------

23971	23971
-------	-------

23971	
-------	--

47942 lbs.

Off $\frac{1}{10}$ 4794

—	cwt qr. lb.
---	-------------

43148 lbs. net or 385 1 0 40s.

770 10 0

Cartage to Forwarder's Store

1 17 6

Three Months. £

772 7 6

Errors Excepted.

Montreal, 28th October, 184 .

JOHN ARMSTRONG & Co.

Dr.

Cash.

[illegible]

CASH BOOK.

51

Cash.

Cr.

[illegible]

Bills Receivable.

When rec'd.	No.	Whose note, or by whom drawn.	To whom.	On whose account.
184				
Oct. 5	1	Thomas Harris	Ourselves	His account
9	2	C. Drummond	Ditto	Ditto
„ 3	3	Adam Black	Ditto	Ditto
„ 4	4	Robert Grant	Ditto	Ditto
11	5	James Dod	Benj. Thorne	Benj. Thorne's
Nov 3	6	Benj. Thorne	Ourselves	His account
„ 7	7	James Dod	Benj. Thorne	Benj. Thorne's
„ 8	8	R. Williams	Ditto	Ditto
4	9	Our draft	F. Gould & Co	Their account
9	10	Robert Grant	Ourselves	His account
„ 11	11	John Davis	Ditto	Ditto
12	12	Thomas Harris	Ditto	Ditto
„ 13	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
„ 14	14	W. Thomson	Benj. Thorne	Benj. Thorne's
„ 15	15	John Allan	Ditto	Ditto
„ 16	16	W. Jamieson	Ditto	Ditto
18	17	W. Thomson	J. Thomson & Sn.	J. Thomson & Sn.
„ 18	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
„ 19	19	J. Thomson & Sn.	Ourselves	Their account
22	20	John Williams	J. Thomson & Sn.	J. Thomson & Sn.
„ 21	21	Thomas Jack	Ditto	Ditto
„ 22	22	H. Philips	Ditto	Ditto
Dec. 5	23	W. Adams	Ourselves	His account
6	24	James Thomson	Ditto	Ditto
„ 25	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Bills Receivable.

Date.	When payable.	Terms.	When due.	Amount.
184			184	
Oct. 2	Bank of U. C.	90 days	Jan. 3	175. 0 0
7	Ditto	Ditto	" 8	84 17 6
7	Ditto	Ditto	" 8	85 5 6
5	Ditto	Ditto	" 6	112 10 4
Sept. 4	Ditto	Ditto	184 Dec. 6	450 0 0
Nov. 3	Ditto	Ditto	184 Feb. 6	250 0 0
Sept. 20	Ditto	Ditto	184 Dec. 22	140 0 0
24	Ditto	4 months	184 Jan. 27	200 0 0
Nov. 4	Their office	3 months	Feb. 7	500 0 0
9	Bank of U. C.	Ditto	" 12	319 19 3
10	Ditto	4 months	Mar 13	109 14 6
10	Ditto	3 months	Feb. 13	150 0 0
10	Ditto	4 months	Mar 13	150 0 0
5	Ditto	Ditto	" 8	180 0 0
Sept. 8	Ditto	3 months	184 Dec. 11	155 2 10
Aug. 3	Ditto	6 months	184 Feb. 6	125 0 0
14	Ditto	4 months	184 Dec. 17	145 0 0
14	Ditto	6 months	184 Feb. 17	145 0 0
Nov. 18	Ditto	3 months	" 21	250 0 0
3	Ditto	90 days	" 4	187 10 0
Sept. 6	Ditto	6 months	Mar 9	200 0 0
Nov. 15	Ditto	3 months	Feb. 18	125 0 0
19	Com. B'k, Cobourg	Ditto	" 22	544 0 0
4	Gore Bank	Ditto	" 7	270 3 4
Dec. 4	Ditto	4 months	Mar 7	270 3 4

Bills Payable.

When entered	No.	Whose draft or note.	To whom payable.	On whose account.
184				
Oct. 16	1	J. Armstrong & Co.	Their order	Their account
"	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	3	James Keith & Co.	Ditto	Ditto
"	4	Fred. Gould & Co.	Ditto	Ditto
Nov 2	5	Benj. Thorne	Thomas Woods	Benj. Thorne
"	6	Ditto	J. Allan	Ditto
"	7	Ditto	His order	His account
"	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
" 3	9	James Simpson	Ditto	Ditto
"	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
15	11	J. Armstrong & Co.	Their order	Their account
"	12	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Dec. 3	13	W. Boswell & Co.	Ditto	Ditto
"	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Bills Payable.

Date.		Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.		Amount.		
184								
Sep.	4	Bank of U. C.	4 months	184 Jan.	7	200	0	0
	4	Ditto	5 months	Feb.	7	350	0	0
	4	Ditto	4 months	"	7	400	0	0
	5	Ditto	4 months	"	8	292	12	8
Oct.	20	Ditto	60 days	184 Dec.	22	125	0	0
Nov	1	Ditto	1 month	"	4	110	17	2
	1	Ditto	3 months	184 Feb.	4	250	0	0
	1	Ditto	4 months	Mar	4	500	0	0
	10	Ditto	3 months	Feb.	13	830	5	0
	10	Ditto	4 months	Mar	13	830	5	0
	10	Ditto	3 months	Feb.	13	350	0	0
	10	Ditto	4 months	Mar	13	350	0	0
	20	Ditto	3 months	Feb.	23	200	0	0
	27	Ditto	2 months	Jan.	30	400	0	0
	27	Ditto	3 months	Mar	2	255	8	1

Toronto, _____ 10th September, _____ 184 .

* Sundries	Dr. to	Stock.			
A.B.....for his share of Capital	1000	0	0		
C.D.....for his ditto.	1000	0	0		
				2000	0 0
<hr/>					
John Armstrong & Co., Cr.					
For sundry goods forwarded by them as per Invoice No. 1, received to day.....				601	6 4
<hr/>					
11th September.					
<hr/>					
Sundries, Cr.					
Jas. Keith & Co., for sundry goods forwarded by them as per invoice No.2, received to-day				500	0 8
Fredk. Gould & Co., for ditto per invoice No. 3				292	12 8
				792	13 4
<hr/>					
12th September.					
<hr/>					
Thomas Harris, Dr.					
2 hhds. Mus. Sugar 19 1 16					
Tare 10 per cent. 1 3 21					
				17 1 23	at 56s. 48 17 6
2 chts. Bohea, 104lbs.					
each				208lbs.	
Tare 20lbs. $\frac{1}{4}$ cht. 40					
				168	at 2s. 5d. 20 6 0
<hr/>					
14th September.					
<hr/>					
Benjamin Canfield, Dr.					
2 hhds. Refi'd. Sugar, 16.2.18, or 1866 lbs.				at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 64	2 10
2 do. Brandy 127 gals....				at 8s. 6d. 53	19 6
4 kgs. Tobac., 841—80=761lbs. 11d. 34				17 7	
				152	19 11
<hr/>					
William Boswell & Co. Cr.					
For sundry goods shipped by them as per Invoice No. 4, rec'd to day ...				\$1681.42c.	
				420	7 1
<hr/>					
John Hill, Dr.					
4 bxs. Soap 30lbs. each 120lbs.					
6 ditto 60lbs. " 360					
				480...	at 5d. 10 0 0
10 Kegs White Paint.....				10s. 5d. 5	4 2
1 cht. Bohea 104—20=84lbs. at 2s.9d. 11				11 0	
				26	15 2

* See Note No. 1.

Toronto, ——— 16th September, ——— 184 .

Jonathan Weston, *Cr.*For sundry goods forwarded by him as per
Invoice No. 5, received to day, \$1143.96c.

285 19 9

Edward Ford, *Dr.*

3 Cases Schiedam Gin.....@ 20s. 3 0 0

2 Boxes Sperm Candles 50lb..@ 3s. 3d. 8 2 6

11 2 6

George Wilson, *Dr.*

1 hhd. Sugar 11 0 5

Off 10 pr. c. 1 0 12

—————9 3 21 @ 56s. 27 16 6

3 Boxes Starch 30lb ea., 90lb @ 1s. 4 10 0

32 6 6

————— 17th September. ———

Adventure in Wheat, No. 1, *Dr. **Bought on joint account with John Arm-
strong & Co. for consignment to them,
they to provide funds by acceptance, and
no commission to be charged on either
side, from

Richard Jones,

2435 Bushels Wheat@ 3s. 10d.

466 14 2

John Armstrong & Co.'s Particular acc't. *Cr.*For our draft on them in favour and on ac-
count of Richard Jones of this date at
four months.....

466 14 2

————— 20th September. ———

Adventure in Wheat, No. 2, *Dr.*Bought on joint account with James Keith
& Co. for consignment to them, they to
provide funds by acceptance, and no com-
mission to be charged on either side, from
James Philips.

2435 bushels Wheat.....@ 3s. 10d.

466 14 2

James Keith & Co. *Cr.*For our draft on them in favour and on acc't
of Jas. Philips of this date at four months.

466 14 2

* See Note 2.

Toronto, _____ 20th September, _____ 184 .

Thomas Adamson, *Cr.*For sundry goods shipped by him as by
Invoice No. 5, received to-day, \$391.56c.

97 17 9

William Boswell & Co. *Cr.*For sundry goods shipped by them as per
Invoice No. 6, received to-day, \$1723.27c.

430 16 4

_____ 25th September. _____

J. Thomson & Son,

2 hhds. Brandy, 131 gals. @ 8s. 11d. 58 8 1

1 hhd. Sugar, 12 1 0

Off 1-10th, 1 0 25

_____ 11.0.3, @ 56s. 30 17 6

89 5 7

_____ 29th September. _____

Thomas Harris

2 hhds. Refined Sugar, 17.2.10, or

1970 lbs. @ 8½d. 69 15 5

5 cases Scheidam Gin @ 20s. 5 0 0

74 15 5

_____ 2nd October. _____

John Davis, *Dr.*

3 boxes T. D. Pipes. @ 23s. 6d. 3 10 6

5 do. Soap, 60lbs. ea., 300lbs. @ 5d. 6 5 0

1 hhd. Sugar, 10 1 23

Tare 10 p. c. 1 0 5

_____ 9.1.18, @ 56s. 26 7 0

36 2 6

Thomas Harris, *Dr.*

1 hhd. Pt. Wine, 73—4=69gls. @ 7s. 6d. 25 17 6

10 bxs. Soap, 30 lbs. ea., 300 lbs. @ 5d. 6 5 0

1 ch. Bl. Tea, 105—20=85lbs. @ 2s. 9d. 11 13 9

6 kgs. Tob. 1264—144=1120lbs @ 11d. 51 6 8

95 2 11

_____ 4th October. _____

Adventure in Pork, *Dr.**For the following bought on joint account with
Benj. Thorne, at a credit of 14 days, from
James Simpson,

200 barrels Mess Pork. @ 8l. 1600 0 0

Toronto, ————— 5th October, ————— 184 .

Bills Receivable, <i>Dr.</i>				
To Thomas Harris, for his pro. note of 2nd instant, at 90 days, for		175	0	0
Robert Grant, <i>Dr.</i>				
7 bags La Guayra Coffee, 824—16=				
808 lbs.	at 10½ <i>d.</i>	35	7	0
1 kg. Nutmegs, 50½—7½=43lbs at 8s9 <i>d.</i>		18	16	3
1 brl. Cloves, 134—23=111lbs at 1s.6 <i>d.</i>		8	6	6
2 bgs. Pepper, 225—4=221lbs. at 7½ <i>d.</i>		6	18	1
1 hhd: Supr. Pt. Wine, 69gals. at 12s.6 <i>d.</i>		43	2	6
		112	10	4
6th October.				
Benjamin Thorne, <i>Dr.</i>				
For his half share of adventure in pork, due 18th inst., which has been consigned for sale to Messrs. F. Gould & Co., Montreal.		802	0	0
7th October.				
Charles Drummond, <i>Dr.</i>				
2 hhds. Sugar, 19 3 11.				
Tare 10 pr. c. 1 3 26				
	17.3.13 at 56s.	50	0	6
1 do. R. Sugar, 8.3.4 or 984lbs. at 8½ <i>d.</i>		34	17	0
		84	17	6
Adam Black, <i>Dr.</i>				
1 hhd. Pt Wine, 72.3.69 gls. at 7s.6 <i>d.</i>		25	17	6
2 do. Brandy, 132 gals. at 9s.		59	8	0
		85	5	6
9th October.				
Bills Receivable <i>Dr.</i> to				
C. Drummond, for note 7th inst. at 90 days		84	17	6
Adam Black, for do. do. at do.		85	5	6
R. Grant, for do. 5th do. at do.		112	10	4
		282	13	4
11th October.				
John Dawson, <i>Dr.</i>				
2 hhds. Ref. Sugar, 14.2.11 or 1635lbs. at 8½ <i>d.</i>		57	18	1
Bills Receivable, <i>Dr.</i>				
'Received from Benjn. Thorne, James Dod's note, 4th September, at 90 days, for		450	0	0

Toronto, _____ 13th October, _____ 184 .

Benjamin Canfield, <i>Dr.</i>			
2 boxes T. D. Pipes.....at 23s. 6d.	2	7	0
4 bgs. Coffee, 212—4=208lbs. at 10½d.	9	2	0
	11	9	0
Robert Grant, <i>Dr.</i>			
2 hhds. Brandy, 129 gals. ....at 9s. 58	1	0	
6 bgs Coffee 620—12=608lbs at 10½d.	26	12	0
	84	13	0
_____ 16th October. _____			
Bills Payable, <i>Cr.</i>			
Accepted drafts from the following persons:			
J. Armstrong & Co. 4th Sept. at 4mos.	200	0	0
ditto. at 5mos.	350	0	0
	550	0	0
James Keith & Co. ditto. at 4mos.....	400	0	0
Fred. Gould & Co. 5th Sept. at 4mos.....	292	12	8
	1242	12	8
_____ 25th October. _____			
John Armstrong & Co. Par. ac't, <i>Dr.</i>			
For net proceeds of wheat sold by			
them as pr. acct. sales dated 14th inst.	554	5	9
Less their share of profit retained...	41	2	7
	513	3	2
Adventure in Wheat No.1, <i>Dr.</i> to Profit & Loss,			
For our share of gain on that adventure, as pr.			
J. Armstrong's acct. sales as above	41	2	7
J. Armstrong & Co. <i>Dr</i> to { J. Armstrong & Co.'s			
{ Particular account.			
For balance of account sales of adventure in			
wheat No. 1. at our credit, 12th inst.....	46	9	0
_____ 27th October. _____			
James Keith & Co. <i>Dr.</i>			
For net proceeds of wheat sold by			
them as pr. ac't sales dtd. 15th inst.	554	5	9
Less their share of profit retained...	41	2	7
	513	3	2
Adventure in wheat No. 2, <i>Dr.</i> to Profit & Loss,			
For our share of gain on that adventure.....	41	2	7

Toronto, _____ 30th October, _____ 184 .

Frederick Gould & Co. *Dr.*

For net proceeds of 200 brls. Mess Pork, con-
signed to them as by their account sales,
due 21st Jan. 184 1902 5 11

Adventure in Pork *Dr.* to

Ben. Thorne, for half net proceeds 951 3 0
Profit & Loss,—our share of gain 149 2 11
..... 1100 5 11

_____ 2nd November. _____

Bills Payable, *Cr.*

Accepted Benj. Thorne's drafts in favour of—
Thos. Woods, 20th ult. at 60 dys. 125 0 0
J. Allan, 1st inst. at 1 month.. 110 17 2
Self do. at 3 months. 250 0 0
Do. do. at 4 months. 500 0 0
..... 985 17 2

_____ 3rd November. _____

Adventure in Pork No. 2, *Dr.* *

Bought on joint account with Benj. Thorne,
for sale by ourselves, subject to our com-
mission—from
James Simpson, at 3 & 4 months,
246 bbls. Mess Pork delivered in our ware-
houseat 135s. 1660 10 0

Bills Receivable, *Dr.*

Received from B. Thorne the following notes:
His note to ourselves at 3 months 250 0 0
Js. Dod's to him, 20th Sep. at 90 dys. 140 0 0
R. Williams' to do. 24th do. at 4 mos. 200 0 0
..... 590 0 0

Bills Payable, *Cr.*

By Jas. Simpson, gave him our acceptances
for purchase of Pork, viz.:
Of this date at 3 months, for ... 830 5 0
Of ditto. at 4 months, for ... 830 5 0
..... 1660 10 0

* See Note No. 4.

Toronto, _____ 4th November, _____ 184 .

Bills Receivable, <i>Dr.</i>		
For our draft on Frederick Gould & Co., of this date, at 3 months	500	0 0
_____ 5th November. _____		
Robert Grant, <i>Dr.</i>		
2 hhds. Brandy, 129 gals. at 8s. 11d. 57 10 3		
6 doz. London Porter.....at 13s. 6d. 4 1 0		
5 do. Leith Ale .....at 15s. 3 15 0	65	6 3

John Armstrong & Co., <i>Cr.</i>		
For 30 hhds. Trinidad Sugar, as per invoice No. 8 received to-day	772	7 6
_____ 7th November. _____		
J. Thomson & Son,		
1 hhd. Sugar, 10 0 24		
Off 10 pr.c. 1 0 2		
_____ 9.0.22 at 56s. 25 15 0		
1 ch Boh. Tea, 106—20=86lbs. at 2s 9d 11 16 6		
6 boxes Soap, 60 lbs. ea. 360 lbs. at 5d. 7 10 0	45	1 6

_____ 9th November. _____		
John Davis, at 4 months, <i>Dr.</i>		
26 barrels Pork (Adventure), at £8 12s.....	223	12 0

Robert Grant, at 3 months, <i>Dr.</i>		
20 barrels Pork (Adventure), at £8 10s.....	170	0 0

Bills Receivable, <i>Dr.</i>		
Rec'd Robt. Grant's note at 3 mos. 319 19 3		
John Davis's do. at 4 mos. 109 14 6		
_____	429	13 9
_____ 10th November. _____		
Adventure in Sugar, No. i, <i>Dr.*</i>		
Shipped from our stock to-day, on consign- ment to James Thomson, Cobourg, and on joint account with B. Thorne, credit 3 mos.		
15 hhds. Trinidad Sugar, weighing 21574 lbs. or cwts. 192.2.14, at 50s.	481	11 3

Thomas Harris, at 4 months, <i>Dr.</i>		
50 barrels Pork (Adventure), at £8 12s.....	430	0 0

* See note No. 5.

Toronto, 12th November, 184 .

Sundries	Dr. to	Sundries.			
For 15 hhds. Trinidad Sugar, shipped to-day per Eclipse, on consignment to W. Adams, Hamilton, as per invoice, on joint account with Benj. Thorne, credit 3 months.					
	Drs.				
Adventure in Sugar, No. 2., for hf cost	243 17 5				
Benj. Thorne for do	243 17 4				
	Crs.		487	14	9
Trade charges, for charges per inv.	1 7 6				
Profit and loss, for commission.....	4 16 0				
Merchandise, for 15 hhds. Sugar...	481 11 3		487	14	9
<hr/>					
Bills Receivable, Dr.					
Thomas Harris, received his note of 10th Nov., at 3 months	150 0 0				
His note of do. at 4 months	150 0 0		300	0	0
Benjamin Thorne,					
W. Thomson's note, 5th inst. at 4 months.....	180 0 0				
John Allan's note, 8th Sept. at 3 months.....	155 2 10				
W. Jamieson's note, 3rd Aug. at 6 months.....	125 0 0		460	2	10
			760	2	10
<hr/>					
Adventure in Sugar, No. 1, Dr.					
To Profit and Loss, for our shipping commission on £480, at 1 per cent.....			4	16	0
<hr/>					
Benjamin Thorne, Dr.					
For one half cost of adventure in Sugar, No. 1, sent to Cobourg.....			243	17	4
<hr/>					
14th November.					
J. Thomson & Son,					
2 hhds. Sugar	20 2 2				
Tare 10 p.c.	2 0 6				
	18.1.24 at 56s.	51 14 0			
1 hhd. L ^f Sugar, 9.2.7, 107 lbs. at 8½d.		37 18 7			
6 bgs Coffee, 625—13=612 lbs at 10½d.		26 15 6			
			116	8	1

Toronto,—————*15th November,*—————*184 .*

<i>John Armstrong & Co. Dr.</i>		
For our acceptance 12th inst. at 3 mos.	350	0 0
For ditto ditto at 4 mos.	350	0 0
	700	0 0
————— <i>18th November.</i> —————		
<i>J. Thomson & Son, at 3 months, Dr.</i>		
50 brls. Pork, (Adventure) .....at 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	425	0 0
<i>J. Thomson & Son, Cr.</i>		
For W. Thomson's note 14 Aug. at 4 mos.	145	0 0
For ditto ditto at 6 mos.	145	0 0
For their note of this date.....at 3 mos.	250	0 0
	540	0 0
————— <i>22nd November.</i> —————		
<i>J. Thomson & Son, at 4 months, Dr.</i>		
100 brls. Pork, (Adventure) .....at 167 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	837	10 0
<i>J. Thomson & Son, Cr.</i>		
For J. Williams' note 3d inst. at 90 dys.	187	10 0
For T. Jack's do. 6th Sept. at 6 mos.	200	0 0
For H. Philips' do. 15th inst. at 3 mos.	125	0 0
	512	10 0
————— <i>23rd November.</i> —————		
<i>Adventure in Pork No. 2, Dr.</i>		
Profit & Loss, for our comm'n. at 4 p.c.	83	8 10
for our share of profit	169	9 0
	252	17 10
Interest .....for 12 days' interest on 1660 <i>l.</i> ...	3	5 2
Benj. Thorne, for his share of profit.....	169	9 0
	425	12 0
————— <i>24th November.</i> —————		
<i>James Thompson, Dr. to*</i>		
Adventure in Sugar No. 1, for half		
of net proceeds	270	3 4
Benjamin Thorne, for ditto	270	3 4
	540	6 8
<i>Adventure in Sugar No. 1 Dr. to Profit & Loss,</i>		
For gain on that adventure	26	5 11

* See note 6.

Toronto, _____ 25th November, _____ 184

W. Adams, <i>Dr.</i> to Adventure in Sugar No. 2, For net proceeds per account sales.....	544	0	0
Adventure in Sugar No. 2, <i>Dr.</i> Profit & Loss, for our share of gain 28 2 7 Benj. Thorne, for half net proceeds 272 0 0	300	2	7
_____ 3rd December. _____			
Bills Payable, <i>Cr.</i> * Accepted W. Boswell & Co.'s drafts Of 20th November, at 3 months.. 200 0 0 Of 27th do. at 2 months.. 400 0 0 Of do. do. at 3 months.. 255 8 1	855	8	1
Interest <i>Dr.</i> To W. Boswell & Co. per account current...	4	4	8
_____ 5th December. _____			
Bills Receivable, <i>Dr.</i> Received W. Adams' accept. of 19th Nov. at 3 mos. payable at Com. Bk. office, Cobourg.	544	0	0
_____ 6th December. _____			
Bills Receivable, <i>Dr.</i> Received J. Thomson's acceptances payable at the Gore Bank, viz.: Of 4th November, at 3 months, for 270 3 4 Of 4th instant, at 3 months, for..... 270 3 4	540	6	8
_____ 8th December. _____			
Adam Black, <i>Dr.</i> 12 bxs. Starch, 30lbs. ea. 360lbs. at 1s. 18 0 0 4 do. Sp. Candles 25 ea. 100lbs at 3s 3d. 16 5 0 Cassia, 100—9=91lbs.....at 10d. 3 15 10	38	0	10
_____ 10th December. _____			
Robert Grant, <i>Dr.</i> 3 m. Cigars, "Woodville" .....at \$13½ 10 2 6 24 bxs. "Lt. Brown" .....at \$5 3 15 0 5 chs Y Hyson 432—100=332lbs at 3s 9d. 62 5 0	76	2	6

Toronto,—————*11th December,*—————*184 .*

Charles Drummond, *Dr.*

5 cwt. Codfish, at 21s.	5	5	0
20 doz. Paste Blacking, at 1s.....	1	0	0
6 bags Coffee, 620—13=607lbs, at 10½ <i>d</i>	26	11	1
1 barrel Cream of Tartar, 290½— 20=270½lbs. at 1s. 2 <i>d</i>	15	15	7

48 11 8

John Davis, *Dr.*

5 chs. O. Hyson, 446—100=346lbs. at 6s. 3*d*.

108 2 6

—————*14th December.*—————

Richard Jones, *Dr.*

1 hhd. Gold Col'd Sherry, 63 gals. at 12s. ...

37 16 0

Thomas Adamson, *Dr.*

For 31 days' interest on his account, for
which we have remitted him in full to-day

10 0

—————*16th December.*—————

James Philips, *Dr.*

3 boxes Pickles, at 24s.	3	12	0
1 cask Tumblers, 37 doz. at 5s. 9 <i>d</i> .	10	12	9

14 4 9

—————*19th December.*—————

Edward Ford, *Dr.*

3 qr. casks Sicilian Port, 89—3=86 gals. at 4s.

17 4 0

George Wilson, *Dr.*

10 doz. Porter, in pints, at 10s.....	5	0	0
6 do. Leith Ale, at 15s.....	4	10	0

9 10 0

—————*22nd December.*—————

Thomas Harris,

1 hhd. Loaf Sugar, 8.2.9, or 961lbs. at 8½*d*...

34 0 8

Toronto, ————— 24th December, ————— 184 .

Adam Black, *Dr.*

7 bags Coffee, 857—17=840lbs., at 10½ <i>d.</i>	36	15	0
1 keg Nutmegs, 51—7=44 lbs., at 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	19	5	0
	<hr/>		

56 0 0

Benjamin Canfield,

3 bags Pepper, 320—6=314lbs. at 7½*d.*

9 16 3

————— 26th December. —————

Robert Grant, *Dr.*6 boxes Soap, 60lbs each, 360lbs. at 5*d.*

7 10 0

————— 31st December. —————

Interest, *Dr.* to*

T. Harris, for int't per acct. curr.	3	13	5
J. Thomson & Son, do. do.	11	14	9
† A. B. for 112 days int't on 350 <i>l.</i> , at his credit since 10th Sept....	6	8	4
	<hr/>		

21 16 6

Benjamin Thorne, *Dr.*

For interest as per account current.....

12 3 9

Profit & Loss, *Cr.* ‡

Interest, for gain on that account	4	1	8
Merchandize, for do. do.	626	15	1
	<hr/>		

630 16 9

Profit & Loss, *Dr.*

Trade Charges, for amount of that account	26	1	5
A. B. for his share of nett gain...	576	10	10
C. D. for his ditto	576	10	11
	<hr/>		

1179 3 2

* See note 8.

† See note 9.

‡ See note 10.

Toronto, ————— 10th September, ————— 184 .

1	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Stock.</i>			
6	A. B....for his share of capital	1000	0	0		
6	C. D....for his	ditto	1000	0	0	
					2000	0 0
12	<i>Merchandize</i>	<i>Dr. to J. Armstrong & Co.</i>				
1		per Waste Book.....			601	6 4
		—11th September.—				
12	<i>Merchandize</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
1	Jas. Keith & Co..per Waste Book	500	0	8		
1	F. Gould & Co...per	ditto	292	12	8	
					792	13 4
		—12th September.—				
6	<i>Thomas Harris</i>	<i>Dr. to Merchandize.</i>				
12		per Waste Book.....			69	3 6
		—14th September.—				
12	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Merchandize.</i>			
1	Benjn. Canfield..per Waste Book	152	19	11		
2	John Hill.....per	ditto	26	15	2	
					179	15 1
12	<i>Merchandize</i>	<i>Dr. to Wm. Boswell & Co.</i>				
2		per Waste Book.....			420	7 1
		—16th September.—				
12	<i>Merchandize</i>	<i>Dr. to Jonathan Weston.</i>				
2		per Waste Book.....			285	19 9
12	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Merchandize.</i>			
2	Edward Ford ...per Waste Book	11	2	6		
2	George Wilson..per	ditto	32	6	6	
					43	9 0
		—17th September.—				
3	<i>Advent. in Wheat No. 1</i>	<i>Dr. to Rich. Jones.</i>				
3		per Waste Book.....			466	14 2
3	<i>R. Jones</i>	<i>Dr. to J. Armstrong & Co's Par. Act.</i>				
3		per Waste Book.....			466	14 2

Toronto, — 20th September, — 184 .

3	<i>Advent. in Wheat No. 2, Dr. to Jas. Philips.</i>			
4	per Waste Book.....	466	14	2
4	<i>Jas. Philips Dr. to Jas. Keith & Co.</i>			
1	per Waste Book.....	466	14	2
12	<i>Merchandize Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
3	Thos. Adamson. per Waste Book	97	17	9
2	W. Boswell & Co. per do.	430	16	4
		528	14	1
	— 25th September. —			
8	<i>J. Thomson & Son Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
12	per Waste Book.....	89	5	7
	— 29th September. —			
6	<i>Thos. Harris Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
12	per Waste Book.....	74	15	5
	— 2nd October. —			
12	<i>Sundries Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
4	John Davis..... per Waste Book	36	2	6
6	Thos. Harris ... per do.	95	2	11
		131	5	5
	— 4th October. —			
4	<i>Adventure in Pork Dr. to Jas. Simpson.</i>			
4	per Waste Book.....	1600	0	0
	— 5th October. —			
9	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to Thos. Harris.</i>			
6	per Waste Book.....	175	0	0
6	<i>Robt. Grant Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
12	per Waste Book.....	112	10	4
	— 6th October. —			
10	<i>Benj. Thorne Dr. to Adventure in Pork.</i>			
4	per Waste Book.....	802	0	0
	— 7th October. —			
12	<i>Sundries Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
4	C. Drummond... per Waste Book	84	17	6
5	Adam Black per do.	85	5	6
		170	3	0

Toronto, ————— 9th October ————— 184 .

9	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
4	C. Drummond...per	Waste Book	84	17	6	
5	Adam Black ....per	do.	85	5	6	
6	Robt. Grant.....per	do.	112	10	4	
						282 13 4
	————— 11th October. —————					
5	<i>John Dawson</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Merchandise.</i>			
12		per Waste Book.....				57 18 1
9	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Benj. Thorne.</i>			
10		per Waste Book.....	450	0	0	
	————— 13th October. —————					
12	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Merchandise.</i>			
1	Benj. Canfield...per	Waste Book	11	9	0	
6	Robt. Grant.....per	do.	84	13	0	
						96 2 0
	————— 16th October. —————					
9	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Bills Payable.</i>			
1	J. Armstrong & Co. per	Waste Book	550	0	0	
1	Jas. Keith & Co. ...per	do.	400	0	0	
1	Fred. Gould & Co. per	do.	292	12	8	
						1242 12 8
	————— 25th October. —————					
3	<i>J. Armstrong & Co.'s }</i>	<i>Dr. to }</i>	<i>Advent. in Wheat No. 1</i>			
	<i>Part. Acct.</i>					
3		per Waste Book.....	513	3	2	
3	<i>Advent. in Wheat No. 1</i>	<i>Dr. to Profit & Loss.</i>				
8		per Waste Book.....	41	2	7	
1	<i>J. Armstrong & Co.</i>	<i>Dr. to }</i>	<i>J. Armstrong & Co.'s</i>			
			<i>Partic. Account.</i>			
3		per Waste Book.....	46	9	0	
	————— 27th October. —————					
1	<i>J. Keith & Co.</i>	<i>Dr. to Advent. in Wheat No. 2.</i>				
3		per Waste Book.....	513	3	2	
3	<i>Advent. in Wheat No. 2</i>	<i>Dr. to Profit & Loss.</i>				
8		per Waste Book.....	41	2	7	

Toronto, ————— 30th October, ————— 184 .

1	<i>Fred. Gould & Co. Dr. to Adventure in Pork.</i>			
4	per Waste Book.....	1902	5	11
4	<i>Adventure in Pork Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
10	Benj. Thorne ....per Waste Book	951	3	0
8	Profit & Loss...per do.	149	2	11
		1100	5	11
	2nd November.			
10	<i>Benj. Thorne Dr. to Bills Payable.</i>			
9	per Waste Book.....	985	17	2
	3rd November.			
7	<i>Adv. in Pork No. 2 Dr. to Jas. Simpson.</i>			
4	per Waste Book.....	1660	10	0
9	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to Benj. Thorne.</i>			
10	per Waste Book.....	590	0	0
4	<i>Jas. Simpson Dr. to Bills Payable.</i>			
9	per Waste Book.....	1660	10	0
	4th November.			
9	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to Fred. Gould & Co.</i>			
1	per Waste Book.....	500	0	0
	5th November.			
6	<i>Robt. Grant Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
12	per Waste Book.....	65	6	3
12	<i>Merchandize Dr. to J. Armstrong & Co.</i>			
1	per Waste Book.....	772	7	6
	7th November.			
8	<i>J. Thomson & Son Dr. to Merchandize.</i>			
12	per Waste Book.....	45	1	6
	9th November.			
7	<i>Sundries Dr. to Advent. in Pork No. 2.</i>			
4	John Davis .....per Waste Book	223	12	0
6	Robt. Grant.....per do.	170	0	0
		393	12	0

SET NO. III.—GENERAL BUSINESS.

Toronto, ————— 9th November, ————— 184 .

9	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
6	Robt. Grant.....per	Waste Book	319 19 3			
11	John Davis .....per	do.	109 14 6			
				429	13	9
	————— 10th November. —————					
5	<i>Advent. in Sugar No. 1</i>	<i>Dr. to Merchandize.</i>				
12	per	Waste Book.....		481	11	3
6	<i>Thos. Harris</i>	<i>Dr. to Advent. in Pork No. 2.</i>				
7	per	Waste Book.....		430	0	0
	————— 12th November. —————					
	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
	<i>Drs.</i>					
5	Adv. in Sug. No. 2. per	Waste Book	243 17 5			
10	Benj. Thorne.....per	do.	243 17 4			
				487	14	9
	<i>Crs.</i>					
8	Trade Charges ...per	do.	1 7 6			
8	Profit & Loss.....per	do.	4 16 0			
12	Merchandize.....per	do.	481 11 3			
				487	14	9
9	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
6	Thos. Harris.....per	Waste Book	300 0 0			
10	Benj. Thorne....per	do.	460 2 10			
				760	2	10
5	<i>Advent. in Sugar No. 1</i>	<i>Dr. to Profit & Loss.</i>				
8	per	Waste Book.....		4	16	0
10	<i>Benj. Thorne</i>	<i>Dr. to Advent. in Sugar No. 1.</i>				
5	per	Waste Book.....		243	17	4
	————— 14th November. —————					
8	<i>J. Thomson & Son</i>	<i>Dr. to Merchandize.</i>				
12	per	Waste Book.....		116	8	1
	————— 15th November. —————					
1	<i>J. Armstrong & Co.</i>	<i>Dr. to Bills Payable.</i>				
9	per	Waste Book.....		700	0	0

Toronto, _____ 18th November, _____ 184 .

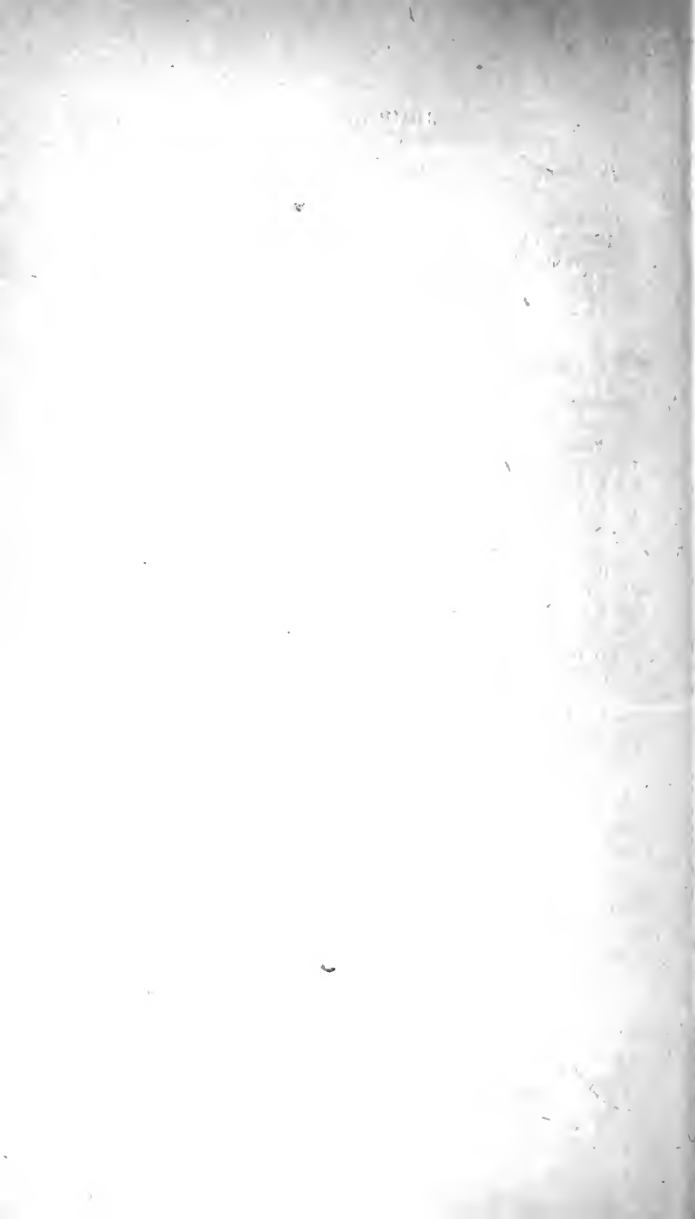
8	<i>J. Thomson & Sn Dr. to Advent. in Pork No. 2.</i>			
7	per Waste Book.....	425	0	0
9	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to J. Thomson & Son.</i>			
8	per Waste Book.....	540	0	0
	<i>22nd November.</i>			
8	<i>J. Thomson & Sn Dr. to Advent. in Pork No. 2.</i>			
7	per Waste Book.....	837	10	0
9	<i>Bills Receivable Dr. to J. Thomson & Son.</i>			
8	per Waste Book.....	512	10	0
	<i>23rd November.</i>			
7	<i>Advent. in Pork No. 2 Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
8	Profit and Loss...per Waste Book	252	17	10
7	Interest.....per do.	3	5	2
10	Benj. Thorne.....per do.	169	9	0
		425	12	0
	<i>24th November.</i>			
5	<i>James Thomson Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
5	Adv. in Sugar No. 1 p. Waste Book	270	3	4
10	Benjamin Thorne...per do.	270	3	4
		540	6	8
5	<i>Advent. in Sugar No. 1 Dr. to Profit & Loss.</i>			
8	per Waste Book.....	26	5	11
	<i>25th November.</i>			
7	<i>W. Adams Dr. to Advent. in Sugar No. 2.</i>			
5	per Waste Book.....	544	0	0
5	<i>Advent. in Sugar No. 2 Dr. to Sundries.</i>			
8	Profit and Loss per Waste Book..	28	2	7
10	Benj. Thorne... per do. ..	272	0	0
		300	2	7
	<i>3rd December.</i>			
2	<i>W. Boswell & Co. Dr. to Bills Payable.</i>			
9	per Waste Book.....	855	8	1

Toronto, _____ 3rd December. _____ 184 .

7	Interest	Dr. to W. Boswell & Co.			
2		per Waste Book	4	4	8
	_____ 5th December. _____				
9	Bills Receivable	Dr. to W. Adams.			
7		per Waste Book	544	0	0
	_____ 6th December. _____				
9	Bills Receivable	Dr. to Jas. Thomson.			
5		per Waste Book	540	6	8
	_____ 8th December. _____				
5	Adam Black	Dr. to Merchandize.			
12		per Waste Book	38	0	10
	_____ 10th December. _____				
6	Robert Grant	Dr. to Merchandize.			
12		per Waste Book	76	2	6
	_____ 11th December. _____				
12	Sundries	Dr. to Merchandize.			
4	Chas. Drummond	per Waste Book	48	11	8
4	John Davis.....	per do.	108	2	6
			156	14	2
	_____ 14th December. _____				
3	Richard Jones	Dr. to Merchandize.			
12		per Waste Book	37	16	0
	_____ 15th December. _____				
3	Thomas Adamson	Dr. to Interest.			
7		per Waste Book	0	10	0
	_____ 16th December. _____				
4	James Philips	Dr. to Merchandize.			
12		per Waste Book.....	14	4	9
	_____ 19th December. _____				
12	Sundries	Dr. to Merchandize.			
2	Edward Ford.....	per Waste Book	17	4	0
2	George Wilson.....	per do.	9	10	0
			26	14	0
	_____ 22nd December. _____				
6	Thomas Harris	Dr. to Merchandize.			
12		per Waste Book	34	0	8

Toronto, _____ 24th December. _____ 184 .

12	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Merchandize.</i>			
5	Adam Black.....	per Waste Book	56	0	0	
1	Benj. Canfield....	per do.	9	16	3	
						65 16 3
	<i>26th December.</i>					
6	<i>Robert Grant</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Merchandize.</i>			
12		per Waste Book				7 10 0
	<i>31st December.</i>					
7	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
6	Thomas Harris....	per Waste Book	3	13	5	
8	J. Thomson & Son.	per do.	11	14	9	
6	A. B.....	per do.	6	8	4	
						21 16 6
10	<i>Benj. Thorne</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Interest.</i>			
7		per Waste Book				12 3 9
8	<i>Sundries</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Profit & Loss.</i>			
7	Interest	per Waste Book	4	1	8	
12	Merchandize.....	per do.	626	15	1	
						630 16 9
8	<i>Profit & Loss</i>	<i>Dr. to</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>			
8	Trade Charges ...	per Waste Book	26	1	5	
6	A. B.....	per do.	576	10	10	
6	C. D.	per do.	576	10	11	
						1179 3 2



INDEX

TO THE FOLLOWING LEDGER.

A.		H.	
Armstrong, John & Co.....	1	Hill, John.....	2
Adventure in Wheat No. 1... 3		Harris, Thomas	6
Adventure in Wheat No. 2... 3			
Armstrong, J. & Co. Par. Act. 3		J.	
Adamson, Thomas & Co..... 3		Jones, Richard.....	3
Adventure in Pork No. 1..... 4		Interest.....	7
A. B.....	6		
Adventure in Pork No. 2..... 7		K.	
Adventure in Sugar No. 1... 5		Keith, James & Co.....	1
Adventure in Sugar No. 2... 5			
Adams, William	7	M.	
B.		Merchandize.....	12
Bank of Upper Canada.....	11		
Boswell, William & Co.....	2	P.	
Black, Adam	5	Philips, James.....	4
Bills Receivable	9	Profit & Loss	8
Bills Payable	9		
C.		S.	
Canfield, Benjamin.....	1	Stock.....	1
C. D.....	6	Simpson, James	4
D.		T.	
Davis, John	4	Thomson, J. & Son.....	8
Drummond, Charles	4	Thomson, James.....	5
Dawson, John	5	Trade Charges.....	8
F.		Thorne, Benjamin	10
Ford, Edward.....	2		
G.		W.	
Gould, Frederick & Co.....	1	Weston, Jonathan	2
Grant, Robert	6	Wilson, George	2

Dr. *Stock.*

		<i>Dr.</i> John Armstrong & Co.				
184						
Oct.	16	To Bills Payable.....per Journal.....	9	550	0	0
	25	„ J. Armstrong & Co.'s Part. Account.....per ditto	3	46	9	0
Nov	15	„ Bills Payable.....per ditto	9	700	0	0
Dec.	31	„ Difference.....		77	4	10
		<i>Dr.</i> James Keith & Co.				
184						
Oct.	16	To Bills Payable.....per Journal.....	9	400	0	0
	27	„ Advent. in Wheat No. 2.per ditto	3	513	3	2
Dec.	31	„ Difference.....		53	11	8
		<i>Dr.</i> Fred. Gould & Co.				
184						
Oct.	16	To Bills Payable.....per Journal.....	9	292	12	8
	30	„ Adv. in Pork No. 1 ...per ditto	4	1902	5	11
Dec.	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		1402	5	11
		<i>Dr.</i> Benjamin Canfield.				
184						
Sep.	14	To Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	152	19	11
Oct.	13	„ ditto .....per ditto	12	11	9	0
Dec.	24	„ ditto .....per ditto	12	9	16	3
	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.		24	5	2

Contra.

Cr.

(1)

184 Sep. 10	By Sundries.....per Journal.....		2000	0	0
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 10	By Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	601	6	4
Nov 5	„ ditto .....per ditto	12	772	7	6
Dec. 31	„ Balance.....per Contra		77	4	10
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 11	By Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	500	0	8
20	„ James Phillips .....per ditto	4	466	14	2
Dec. 31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		53	11	8
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 11	By Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	292	12	8
Nov 4	„ Bills Receivable.....per ditto	9	500	0	0
Dec. 31	„ Difference.....		1402	5	11
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 29	By Cash.....per Cash Book...		50	0	0
Dec. 11	„ ditto .....per ditto		100	0	0
31	„ Difference.....		24	5	2

Dr. John Hill.

184 Sep.	14	To Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	26	15	2
<i>Dr.</i> Wm. Boswell & Co.						
184 Dec.	3	To Bills Payable.....per Journal.....	9	855	8	1
<i>Dr.</i> Jonathan Weston.						
184 Dec.	13	To Cash.....per Cash Book...		200	0	0
	31	„ Difference.....		85	19	9
<i>Dr.</i> Edward Ford.						
184 Sep.	16	To Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	11	2	6
Dec.	19	„ ditto .....per ditto	12	17	4	0
	31	„ Amount due us.....per Contra		28	6	6
<i>Dr.</i> George Wilson.						
184 Sep.	16	To Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	32	6	6
Dec.	19	„ ditto.....per ditto	12	9	10	0
	31	„ Amount due us.....per Contra		41	16	6

LEDGER.

81

Contra.

Cr.

(2)

		Contra.		Cr.					
184									
Sep.	14	By Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	420	7	1			
	20	„ ditto .....per ditto	„	430	16	4			
Dec.	3	„ Interest .....per ditto	7	4	4	8			
		Contra.		Cr.					
184									
Sep.	16	By Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	285	19	9			
Dec.	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		85	19	9			
		Contra.		Cr.					
184									
Dec.	31	By Difference.....		28	6	6			
		Contra.		Cr.					
184									
Dec.	31	By Difference.....		41	16	6			

Dr. Adv. in Wheat No. 1.

184	Sep. 17	To Richard Jones.....per Journal.....	3	466	14	2
	24	„ Cash.....per Cash Book..		5	6	5
Oct. 25		„ Profit & Loss.....per Journal.....	8	41	2	7
<i>Dr. Richard Jones.</i>						
184	Sep. 17	To J. Armstrong & Co. P. A. per Journal.....	3	466	14	2
Dec. 14		„ Merchandize.....per ditto.....	12	37	16	0
<i>Dr. J. Armstrong & Co's P. A.</i>						
184	Oct. 25	To Adv. in Wheat No. 1..per Journal.....	3	513	3	2
<i>Dr. Thos. Adamson & Co.</i>						
184	Dec. 14	To Interest per Journal.....	7		10	0
	„	„ Cash.....per Cash Book..		97	7	9
<i>Dr. Advent. in Wheat No. 2.</i>						
184	Sep. 20	To James Phillips.....per Journal.....	4	466	14	2
	25	„ Cash.....per Cash Book..		5	6	5
Oct. 27		„ Profit & Loss.....per Journal.....	8	41	2	7

LEDGER.

83

Contra.

Cr.

(3)

184 Oct. 25	By J. Armstrong & Co. P. A. per Journal.....	3	513	3	2
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 17	By Adv. in Wheat No. 1...per Journal.....	3	466	14	2
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 17	By Richard Jones.....per Journal.....	3	466	14	2
Oct. 25	„ J. Armstrong & Co....per ditto	1	46	9	0
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Sep. 20	By Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	97	17	9
	Contra.	Cr.			
184 Oct. 27	By James Keith & Co....per Journal.....	1	513	3	2

Dr. James Philips.

184									
Sept.	20	To James Keith & Co....per Journal....	1	466	14	2			
Dec.	16	„ Merchandize.....per do.	12	14	4	9			

Dr. John Davis.

184									
Oct.	2	To Merchandize.....per Journal....	12	36	2	6			
Nov.	9	„ Adven. in Pork No. 2..per do.	7	223	12	0			
Dec.	11	„ Merchandize.....per do.	12	108	2	6			

Dr. Advent. in Pork No. 1.

184									
Oct.	4	To James Simpson.....per Journal....	4	1600	0	0			
	„	„ Cash .....per Cash Book.		4	0	0			
30	„	„ Sundries.....per Journal....		1100	5	11			

Dr. James Simpson.

184									
Oct.	4	To Cash.....per Cash Book.		1600	0	0			
Nov.	3	„ Bills Payable.....per Journal,...	9	1660	10	0			

Dr. Chas. Drummond.

184									
Oct.	7	To Merchandize.....per Journal....	12	84	17	6			
Dec.	11	„ ditto .....per do.	12	48	11	8			

Contra.

Cr.

(4)

184 Sept.	20	By Adv. in Wheat No. 2...per Journal....	3	466	14	2
		Contra.	Cr.			
184 Nov.	9	By Cash.....per Cash Book.		150	0	0
	"	" Bills Receivable.....per do.	9	109	14	6
		Contra.	Cr.			
184 Oct.	6	By Benjamin Thorne ....per Journal....	10	802	0	0
	30	" Fred. Gould & Co.....per do.	1	1902	5	11
		Contra.	Cr.			
184 Oct.	4	By Adv. in Pork No. 1....per Journal....	4	1600	0	0
Nov.	3	" ditto No. 2....per do.	7	1660	10	0
		Contra.	Cr.			
184 Oct.	9	By Bills Receivable.....per Journal....	9	84	17	6

Dr. Adam Black.

184	Oct.	7	To Merchandize.....per Journal....	12	85	5	6
Dec.	8		„ ditto.....per ditto	12	38	0	10
	24		„ ditto.....per ditto	12	56	0	0
	31		„ Amount due us.....per contra		94	0	10
<i>Dr. John Dawson.</i>							
184	Oct.	11	To Merchandize.....per Journal....	12	57	18	1
<i>Dr. Advent. in Sugar No. 1.</i>							
184	Nov	10	To Merchandize.....per Journal....	12	481	11	3
			„ „ Cash.....per Cash Book.		1	7	6
	12		„ Profit and Loss .....per Journal....	8	4	16	0
	24		„ ditto.....per ditto	8	26	5	11
<i>Dr. Advent. in Sugar No. 2.</i>							
184	Nov	12	To Sundries .....per Journal....		243	17	5
		25	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		300	2	7
<i>Dr. James Thomson.</i>							
184	Nov	24	To Sundries.....per Journal....		540	6	8

Contra.

Cr.

(5)

184									
Oct.	9	By Bills Receivable.....per Journal...	9	85	5	6			
Dec.	31	" Difference.....		93	0	10			
		Contra.							
		Contra.							
184									
Nov	12	By Benjamin Thorne.....per Journal...	10	243	17	4			
	24	" James Thomson.....per ditto.....	5	270	3	4			
		Contra.							
184									
Nov	25	By W. Adams.....per Journal...	7	544	0	0			
		Contra.							
184									
Dec.	6	By Bills Receivable.....per Journal...	9	540	6	8			

Dr. Robert Grant.

184	Oct.	5	To Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	112	10	4
		13	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	12	84	13	0
Nov		5	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	12	65	6	3
		9	„ Adven. in Pork No. 2..per ditto.....	7	170	0	0
Dec.		10	„ Merchandize .....per ditto.....	12	76	2	6
		24	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	12	7	10	0
		31	„ Amount due us.....per contra.....		83	12	6
<i>Dr. A. B.</i>							
184	Sep.	10	To Stock .....per Journal.....	1	1000	0	0
		15	„ Cash.....per Cash Book.		4	10	0
Oct.		8	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		15	0	0
Nov		13	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		35	8	6
Dec.		24	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		35	0	0
		31	„ Difference.....		843	0	8
<i>Dr. C. D.</i>							
184	Sep.	10	To Stock .....per Journal.....	1	1000	0	0
		24	„ Cash.....per Cash Book.		5	0	0
Oct.		15	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		19	10	0
Nov		15	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		23	10	0
Dec.		26	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		20	10	0
		31	„ Difference.....		508	0	11
<i>Dr. Thomas Harris.</i>							
184	Sep.	12	To Merchandize.....per Journal.....	12	69	3	6
		29	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	12	74	15	5
Oct.		2	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	12	95	2	11
Nov		10	„ Adven. in Pork No. 2..per ditto.....	7	430	0	0
Dec.		22	„ Merchandize .....per ditto.....	12	34	0	8
		31	„ Balance.....per contra.....		119	9	1

89

Cr.

(6)

184	Oct.	9	By Bills Receivable.....per Journal.....	9	112	10	4
	Nov	9	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	9	319	19	3
	Dec.	31	„ Difference		83	12	6
			Contra. <i>Cr.</i>				
184	Sep.	10	By Cash.....per Cash Book.		1350	0	0
	Dec.	31	„ Interest .....per Journal.....	7	6	8	4
		„	„ Profit and Loss.....per ditto.....	8	576	10	10
			„ Balance .....per contra		843	0	8
			Contra. <i>Cr.</i>				
184	Sep.	10	By Cash.....per Cash Book.		1000	0	0
	Dec.	31	„ Profit and Loss.....per Journal.....	8	576	10	11
			„ Balance.....per contra.....		508	0	11
			Contra. <i>Cr.</i>				
184	Sep.	23	By Cash.....per Cash Book.		40	0	0
		30	„ ditto.....per ditto.....		20	0	0
	Oct.	5	„ Bills Receivable.....per Journal.....	9	175	0	0
	Nov	12	„ ditto.....per ditto.....	9	300	0	0
	Dec.	5	„ Cash.....per Cash Book.		45	0	0
		31	„ Interest .....per Journal.....	7	313	5	
		„	„ Difference.....		119	9	1

LEDGER.

91

Contra.

Cr.

(7)

[illegible]

Dr. J. Thomson & Son.

184									
Sept.	25	To Merchandize.....per Journal....	12	89	5	7			
Nov.	7	„ ditto .....per ditto	12	45	1	6			
	14	„ ditto .....per ditto	12	116	8	1			
	18	„ Adv. in Pork No. 2.....per ditto	7	425	0	0			
	22	„ ditto .....per ditto	7	837	10	0			
Dec.	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		99	0	5			
<hr/>									
<i>Dr.</i> Profit & Loss.									
184									
Dec.	31	To Sundries.....per Journal....		1179	3	2			
<hr/>									
<i>Dr.</i> Trade Charges.									
184									
Sept.	15	To Cash.....per Cash Book.		19	6	7			
	30	„ ditto .....per ditto			15	8			
Oct.	31	„ ditto .....per ditto		1	3	7			
Nov.	11	„ ditto .....per ditto		1	7	6			
	30	„ ditto .....per ditto		2	4	10			
Dec.	31	„ ditto .....per ditto		2	10	9			

Dr. Bills Receivable.

184									
Cct.	5	To Thomas Harris.....per Journal....	6	175	0	0			
	9	„ Sundries.....per ditto		282	13	4			
	11	„ Benjamin Thorne.....per ditto	10	450	0	0			
Nov.	3	„ ditto .....per ditto	10	590	0	0			
	4	„ Fred. Gould & Co.....per ditto	1	500	0	0			
	9	„ Sundries.....per ditto		429	13	9			
	12	„ ditto .....per ditto		760	2	10			
	18	„ J. Thomson & Son.....per ditto	8	540	0	0			
	22	„ ditto .....per ditto	8	512	10	0			
Dec.	5	„ W. Adams .....per ditto	7	544	0	0			
	6	„ James Thomson .....per ditto	5	540	6	8			
	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		3934	3	9			

Dr. Bills Payable.

184									
Nov.	5	To Cash.....per Cash Book.		830	5	0			
Dec.	4	„ ditto .....per ditto		110	17	2			
	22	„ ditto .....per ditto		125	0	0			
	31	„ Difference.....		4378	5	9			

LEDGER.

95

Contra.

Cr.

(9)

184									
Nov.	4	By Cash.....per Cash Book.		500	0	0			
Dec.	6	„ ditto .....per ditto		450	0	0			
	11	„ ditto .....per ditto		155	2	10			
	17	„ ditto .....per ditto		145	0	0			
	22	„ ditto .....per ditto		140	0	0			
	31	„ Difference.....		3934	3	9			
<hr/>									
<hr/>									
<hr/>									
		Contra.		Cr.					
<hr/>									
184									
Oct.	16	By Sundries.....per Journal....		1242	12	8			
Nov.	2	„ Benjamin Thorne.....per ditto	10	985	17	2			
	3	„ James Simpson.....per ditto	4	1660	10	0			
	15	„ J. Armstrong & Co. ...per ditto	1	700	0	0			
Dec.	3	„ W. Boswell & Co.....per ditto	2	855	8	1			
	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		4378	5	9			

Dr. Benjamin Thorne.

184					
	Oct.	6	To Adv. in Pork No. 1...per Journal....	4	802 0 0
	Nov.	2	" Bills Payable.....per ditto	9	985 17 2
		12	" Sundries.....per ditto		243 17 4
		"	" Adv. in Sugar No. 1...per ditto	5	243 17 4
		23	" Cash.....per Cash Book.		320 0 0
		28	" ditto .....per ditto		200 0 0
		30	" ditto .....per ditto		315 0 0
	Dec.	31	" Interest.....per Journal. ..	7	12 3 9
		"	" Difference.....		440 2 7

Contra.

Cr.

(10)

184									
Oct.	9	By Cash.....per Cash Book.		200	0	0			
	11	„ Bills Receivable.....per Journal....	9	450	0	0			
	18	„ Cash.....per Cash Book.		200	0	0			
	30	„ Adv. in Pork No. 1....per Journal....	4	951	3	0			
Nov.	3	„ Bills Receivable.....per ditto	9	590	0	0			
	12	„ ditto	9	460	2	10			
	23	„ Adv. in Pork No. 2....per ditto	7	169	9	0			
	24	„ James Thompson.....per ditto	5	270	3	4			
	25	„ Adv. in Sugar No. 2....per ditto	5	272	0	0			
Dec.	31	„ Balance.....per Contra.....		440	2	7			

LEDGER.

99

Contra.

Cr.

(11)

184									
Sep.	12	By Cash	per Cash Book.	43	0	9			
	13	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	5	0	0			
	15	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	25	0	0			
	„	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	16	0			
	„	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	8	10	7			
	24	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	20	4	3			
Oct.	4	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	1595	10	7			
Nov	5	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	812	15	8			
	13	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	35	8	6			
	15	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	23	10	0			
	23	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	320	0	0			
	28	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	200	0	0			
	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	315	0	0			
Dec.	4	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	110	17	2			
	13	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	205	0	0			
	14	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	100	5	11			
	22	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	125	0	0			
	24	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	35	0	0			
	26	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	20	10	0			
	31	„ Difference.....		775	15	9			

101

Cr.

(12)

[illegible]

TRIAL BALANCE, 31st October, 1844.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
1	Stock.....				2000	0	0
	John Armstrong & Co.	596	9	0	601	6	4
	James Keith & Co.....	913	3	2	966	14	10
	Fred'k Gould & Co.....	1902	5	11			
	Benjamin Canfield	164	8	11	50	0	0
2	John Hill.....	26	15	2			
	W. Boswell & Co.....				851	3	5
	Jonathan Weston.....				285	19	9
	Edward Ford.....	11	2	6			
	George Wilson.....	32	6	6			
3	Thomas Adamson.....				97	17	9
4	John Davis.....	36	2	6			
5	John Dawson.....	57	18	1			
6	Robert Grant.....	84	13	0			
	A. B.....	1019	10	0	1350	0	0
	C. D.....	24	10	0			
	Thomas Harris.....	239	1	10	235	0	0
7	Interest.....				4	9	5
8	J. Thomson & Son.....	89	5	7	50	0	0
	Profit & Loss.....				231	8	1
	Trade Charges.....	21	5	10			
9	Bills Receivable.....	907	13	4			
	Bills Payable.....				1242	12	8
10	Benjamin Thorne.....	802	0	0	1801	3	0
11	Bank of Upper Canada.....	2810	0	0	1708	2	2
12	Merchandise.....	2726	18	0	1024	7	5
	Cash, per Cash Book.....	34	15	6			
		12500	4	10	12500	4	10

FIRST FINAL BALANCE, 31st December, 184 .

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
1	Stock.....				2000	0	0
	John Armstrong & Co.....				77	4	10
	James Keith & Co.....				53	11	8
	Frederick Gould & Co.....	1402	5	11			
	Benjamin Canfield.....	24	5	2			
2	John Hill.....	26	15	2			
	Jonathan Weston.....				85	19	9
	Edward Ford.....	28	6	6			
	George Wilson.....	41	16	6			
3	Richard Jones.....	37	16	0			
4	James Philips.....	14	4	9			
	John Davis.....	108	2	6			
	Charles Drummond.....	48	11	8			
5	Adam Black.....	94	0	10			
	John Dawson.....	57	18	1			
6	Robert Grant.....	83	12	6			
	A. B.				266	9	10
	C. D.	68	10	0			
	Thomas Harris.....	119	9	1			
7	Interest.....				4	1	8
8	J. Thomson & Son.....	99	0	5			
	Profit & Loss.....				548	6	5
	Trade Charges.....	26	1	5			
9	Bills Receivable.....	3934	3	9			
	Bills Payable.....				4378	5	9
10	Benjamin Thorne.....				440	2	7
11	Bank of Upper Canada.....	775	15	9			
12	Merchandise.....	835	18	9			
	Cash on hand per Cash Book.....	27	7	9			
		7854	2	6	7854	2	6

ABBREVIATED STOCK BOOK.*

Bohea Tea Sold. 12th Sept.. 168lbs. 14th " .. 84 " 2nd Oct.... 85 " 7th Nov... 86 " — 423 Bought... 679 — Remaining.. 256lbs.	Ref. Sugar Sold. 14th Sep. 1866lbs. 29th " .. 1970 " 7th Oct.. 984 " 11th " .. 1635 " 14th Nov. 1071 " 22d Dec.. 961 " — 8487 Bought.. 9427 — Remain.. 940lbs.	Brandy, Sold. 14th Sep.. 127gls. 25th " .. 131 " 7th Oct.. 132 " 13th " .. 129 " 5th Nov.. 129 " — 648 Bought... 793 — Remain'g. 145gls.	Tobacco, Sold. 14th Sep. 761lbs. 2nd Oct.. 1120 " — 1881 Bought.. 5509 — Remain.. 3627lbs.
Soap, Sold. 14th Sept. 480lbs. 2nd Oct... 300 " " " .. 300 " 7th Nov.. 360 " 26th Dec.. 360 " — 1800 Bought... 4500 — Remain'g. 2700lbs.	Wh. Paint, Sold. 14th Sept. 10kegs. Bought .. 150 — Remain.. 140kegs.	Schiedam, Sold. 16th Sep.. 3cases. 29th " .. 5 " — 8 Bought .. 20 — Remain .. 12cases.	Sp. Candles Sold 16th Sept. 50lbs. 8th Dec.... 100 " — 150 Bought ... 375 — Remain'g. 225lbs.
Starch, Sold. 16th Sept. 90lbs. 8th Dec.. 360 " — 450 Bought... 1200 — Remain'g. 750 "	T.D. Pipes, Sold. 2nd Oct.... 3bx. 13th " 2 " — 5 Bought ... 6 — Remaining.. 1	Muscov. Sugar. 12th Sep.. 17.1.23 16th " .. 9.3.21 25th " .. 11.0. 3 2nd Oct.. 9.1.18 7th " .. 17.3.13 7th Nov.. 9.0.22 10th " .. 192.2.14 12th " .. 192.2.14 14th " .. 18.1.24 — 478.2.12 Bought .. 478.2.12	Pt. Wine, Sold. 2nd Oct.. 69gals. 7th " .. 69 " — 138 Bought .. 204 — Remain.. 66gals.
Coffee, Sold. 5th Oct... 808lbs. 13th " .. 208 " " " .. 608 " 14th Nov.. 612 " 11th Dec.. 607 " 24th " .. 840 " — 3683 Bought... 6052 — Remain'g. 2369lbs.	Nutmegs, Sold. 5th Oct... 43lbs. 24th Dec.. 44 " — 87 Bought... 309½ — Remain'g. 222½lbs.	Cloves, Sold. 5th Oct... 111lbs. Bought... 536 " — Remain'g. 425lbs.	Pepper, Sold. 5th Oct.. 221lbs. 24th Dec. 314 " — 535 Bought.. 2262 — 1727lbs.

* See Note 11.

ABBREVIATED STOCK BOOK.

<i>Sup. Port, Sold.</i> 5th Oct.... 69gals. Bought.... 69 —	<i>London Porter.</i> <i>Quarts.</i> 4th Nov... 6doz. Bought.... 30 — Remain'g . 24doz.	<i>Leith Ale.</i> 4th Nov... 5doz. 19th Dec.. 6 .. — 11 Bought.... 20 — Remain'g.. 9doz.	<i>Cassia, Sold.</i> 8th Dec.. 91lbs. Bought.. 1119 — Remain.. 1028lbs.
<i>Cigars</i> <i>"Woodville."</i> 10th Dec.... 3m. Bought..... 14 — Remaining.. 11m.	<i>Cigars.</i> <i>"Light Brown"</i> 10th Dec... 3m. Bought 15 — Remaining. 12m.	<i>Young Hyson.</i> 10th Dec. 332lbs. Bought.. 1585 — Remain.. 1253lbs.	<i>Codfish, Sold.</i> 11th Dec.. 5cwt. Bought.... 20 — Remain'g . 15cwt.
<i>Paste Blacking.</i> 11th Dec.. 20doz. Bought... 125 — Remain'g. 105doz.	<i>Cream of Tar-</i> <i>tar.</i> 11th Dec. 270 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bought.. 1102 $\frac{1}{2}$ — Remain.. 832 lbs.	<i>Old Hyson.</i> 11th Dec.. 346lbs. Bought.. 1012 — Remain .. 666lbs.	<i>Gld. Col. Sherry,</i> 14th Dec.. 63gals. Bought... 63 —
<i>Pickles.</i> 16th Dec... 3bxs. Bought.... 12 — Remain'g .. 9bxs.	<i>Tumblers.</i> 16th Dec.. 37doz. Bought .. 185 — Remain .. 148doz.	<i>Sicilian Port.</i> 19th Dec. 86gals. Bought .. 291 — Remain .. 205gals.	<i>London Porter,</i> <i>Pints.</i> 19th Dec.. 10doz. Bought.... 60 — Remain'g.. 50doz.

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND, 31st Dec. 184 .

256 lbs. Bohea Tea.....at	2s. 1d.	26	13	4
940 lbs. Refined Sugar.....at	7d.	27	0	10
145 gals. Brandy.....at	6s. 9d.	48	18	9
3627 lbs. Plug Tobacco.....at	9d.	136	0	3
2700 lbs. Soap.....at	4d.	45	0	0
140 kegs White Paint.....at	8s. 2d.	52	3	4
12 cases Schiedam Gin.....at	17s. 0d.	10	4	0
225 lbs. Sperm Candles.....at	2s. 4d.	26	5	0
750 lbs. London Starch.....at	10½d.	32	16	3
1 box. T. D. Pipes.....at	20s. 0d.	1	0	0
66 gals. Port Wine.....at	6s. 9d.	22	5	6
2369 lbs. La Guayra Coffee.....at	9d.	88	16	9
222½ lbs. Nutmegs.....at	7s. 4d.	81	11	8
425 lbs. Cloves.....at	1s. 4d.	28	6	8
1727 lbs. Pepper.....at	6d.	43	3	6
24 doz. London Porter (quarts).....at	11s. 6d.	13	16	0
9 doz. Leith Ale.....at	13s. 6d.	6	1	6
1028 lbs. Cassia.....at	8d.	34	5	4
11 m. Cigars "Woodville".....at	55s. 0d.	30	5	0
12 m. do. "Lt. Brown".....at	20s. 0d.	12	0	0
1253 lbs. Young Hyson.....at	2s. 6d.	156	12	6
15 cwt. Codfish.....at	18s. 0d.	13	10	0
105 doz. Paste Blacking.....at	8d.	3	10	0
832 lbs. Cream of Tartar.....at	10d.	34	13	4
666 lbs. Old Hyson.....at	5s. 6d.	183	3	0
9 boxes Pickles.....at	18s. 0d.	8	2	0
148 doz. Tumblers.....at	3s. 10d.	28	7	4
205 gals. Sicilian Port.....at	3s. 0d.	30	15	0
50 doz. London Porter (pints).....at	7s. 6d.	18	15	0
60 half-boxes Glass 10×8 and 9×7...at	13s. 6d.	40	10	0
10 ditto ditto 10×12.....at	18s. 0d.	9	0	0
5 m. Cigars "Caler".....at	80s. 0d.	20	0	0
6 m. ditto "Pellon".....at	47s. 6d.	14	5	0
6 m. ditto (S. N. G.).....at	63s. 0d.	18	18	0
318½ gals. Spirits of Turpentine.....at	4s. 0d.	63	14	0
6 doz. bottles Mustard, 1lb. each.....at	27s. 0d.	8	2	0
12 ditto ditto ½lb. each.....at	15s. 6d.	9	6	0
16 ditto ditto ¼lb. each.....at	10s. 4d.	8	5	0
133 gals. Madeira.....at	4s. 0d.	26	12	0
		1462	13	10

PROFIT & LOSS SHEET, 31st December, 184 .

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Accountis.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
7	Interest.....for am't of that acc't.				4	1	8
8	Profit & Loss....for ditto				548	6	5
	Trade Charges..for ditto	26	1	5			
12	Merchandise ....for gain on that acc't.				626	15	1
6	A. B. ....for his share of nett gain..	576	10	10			
	C. D. ....for his ditto	576	10	11			
		1179	3	2	1179	3	2

FINAL BALANCE, 31st December, 184 .

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Drs.</i>			<i>Crs.</i>		
1	Stock.....				2000	0	0
	John Armstrong & Co.....				77	4	10
	James Keith & Co.....				53	11	8
	Frederick Gould & Co.....	1402	5	11			
	Benjamin Canfield.....	24	5	2			
2	John Hill.....	26	15	2			
	Jonathan Weston.....				85	19	9
	Edward Ford.....	28	6	6			
	George Wilson.....	41	16	6			
3	Richard Jones.....	37	16	0			
4	James Philips.....	14	4	9			
	John Davis.....	108	2	6			
	Charles Drummond.....	48	11	8			
5	Adam Black.....	94	0	10			
	John Dawson.....	57	18	1			
6	Robert Grant.....	83	12	6			
	A. B.....				843	0	8
	C. D.....				508	0	11
	Thomas Harris.....	119	9	1			
8	J. Thomson & Son.....	99	0	5			
9	Bills Receivable.....	3934	3	9			
	Bills Payable.....				4378	5	9
10	Benjamin Thorne.....				440	2	7
11	Bank of Upper Canada.....	775	15	9			
12	Merchandise.....	1462	13	10			
	Cash on hand per Cash Book.....	27	7	9			
		8386	6	2	8386	6	2

Invoice of Wheat shipped by us per Schooner Princess Victoria, on joint account with Messrs. John Armstrong & Co. of Montreal, and to them consigned for sale on our joint risk.

2435 Bushels Wheat.....at 3s. 10d.				466	14	2
<i>Charges.</i>						
Wharfage at $\frac{1}{2}d$ per bushel.....	5	1	5			
Customs entry and cocquet.....	0	5	0			
				5	6	5
				472	0	7

E. & O. E.

Toronto, 24th September, 184 .

A. B. & C. D.

Invoice of Wheat shipped by us per Schooner Adelaide, on joint account with Messrs. James Keith & Co. of Montreal, and to them consigned for sale on our joint risk.

2435 bushels Wheat.....at 3s. 10d.				466	14	2
<i>Charges.</i>						
Wharfage at $\frac{1}{2}d$ per bushel.....	5	1	5			
Customs entry and cocquet.....		5	0			
				5	6	5
				472	0	7

E. & O. E.

Toronto, 25th September, 184 .

A. B. & C. D.

Invoice of 200 barrels Pork, shipped by Propeller Vulcan, and consigned to Messrs. Fred'k Gould & Co., for sale on our account.

200 barrels Mess Pork.....at 8l.				1600	0	0
<i>Charges.</i>						
Cartage 40 loads .....at 7 $\frac{1}{2}d$.	1	5	0			
Wharfage.....at 3d.	2	10	0			
Customs entry and cocquet.....		5	0			
				4	0	0
				1604	0	0

Errors excepted.

Toronto, 1st October, 184 .

A. B. & C. D.

Account Sales of 200 barrels Mess Pork, received
per Propeller Vulcan, for account of Messrs. A. B.
& C. D. of Toronto.

184									
Oct.	7	Sold at 3 months, due 10th Jan., 50 barrels.....at 10 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .				512	10	0	
	10	Sold at 4 months, due 13th Feb., 100 barrels.....at 10 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .				1060	0	0	
	14	Sold at 2 months, due 17th Dec., 50 barrels.....at 10 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .				510	0	0	
		Due 21st January, 184				2082	10	0	
		<i>Charges.</i>							
Oct.	6	Paid freight of 200 barrels, at 5 <i>s</i> 50 0 0							
		„ inspection 2 <i>s</i> ., cooper- age 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> 35 0 0							
		„ cartage at 8 <i>d</i> ., ware- house rent at 4 <i>d</i> 10 0 0							
			95	0	0				
		107 days interest on cash charges.	1	13	5				
		Commission & del credere at 4 p.ct.	83	6	0				
		Postages, &c.....	4	8					
						180	4	1	
		Net proceeds in cash 21st Jan. 184				1902	5	11	
		Errors excepted. Montreal, 23rd Oct. 184 .							
		FRED'K GOULD & Co.							
		☞ See Note 2, at the end.							

Invoice of 15 hhds Trinidad Sugar, shipped per Princess Victoria, and consigned to James Thomson, Esq., Cobourg, for sale on our account.

15 hhds Sugar, weigh'g 23971 lbs.					
Tare 10 per cent...2397					
21574 lbs. net,					
or 192.2.14.....at 50s.				481	11 3
<i>Charges.</i>					
Cartage 7s. 6d., wharfage 15s.....	1	2	6		
Customs entry and cocquet.....		5	0		
Our shipping comm., 1 per ct.	4	16	0		
				6	3 6
Errors excepted.				487	14 9
Toronto, 10th November, 184 .					
A. B. & C. D.					

Invoice of 15 hhds. Trinidad Sugar, shipped per Eclipse, and consigned to W. Adams, Esq., Hamilton, for sale on our account.

15hhds. Sugar, weigh'g 23971 lbs.					
Tare 10per cent... 2397					
21574 lbs. net,					
or 192.2.14.....at 50s.				481	11 3
<i>Charges.</i>					
Cartage...7s. 6d., wharfage 15s.....	1	2	6		
Customs entry and cocquet.....		5	0		
Our shipping commission, at 1 pr. ct.	4	16	0		
				6	3 6
Errors excepted.				487	14 9
Toronto, 12th November, 184 .					
A. B. & C. D.					

184
Nov.
12 Sold at 3 months,— hhd.No.1, 1520 2, 1678 3 1625 <u> </u> 4823 Tare 10p.c. ———— 4341lbs....at 6½ <i>d.</i>
14 Sold at 4 months,— No. 4, 1587 5, 1537 6, 1525 7, 1588 8, 1555 <u> </u> 7792 Tare 10p.c. ———— 7013lbs....at 6½ <i>d.</i>
,, Sold at 2 months,— No. 9, 1660 10, 1651 <u> </u> 3311 Tare 10p.c. ———— 2980lbs....at 6¼ <i>d.</i>
Nov.
15 Sold at 3 months,— No. 11, 1525 12, 1700 13, 1560 14, 1627 15, 1633 <u> </u> 8045 Tare 10p.c. ———— 7241lbs....at 6¼ <i>d.</i>
<i>Charges.</i>
11 Paid freight of 2¼4.0.4.....at 10 <i>d.</i>
,, „ wharfage at 1 <i>s,</i> cartage at 6 <i>d.</i>
,, „ Interest on cash charges.....
,, „ Postages, &c.....
,, My commis. & guarantee, at 4 p. c.
Net proceeds due 22nd Feb.....

Cobourg, 17th Nov. 184 .

K2

Account Sales of 15 hhds. Sugar, received per Eclipse, and sold for account of Messrs. A. B. & C. D., Toronto.

184
Nov.
12 Sold at 3 months,— hhd.No.16, 1520 17, 1678 18, 1625 <u>4823</u> Tare 10p.c. 482 <u>4341lbs....at 6½d.</u> 117 11 4
14 Sold at 4 months,— No. 19, 1587 20, 1537 21, 1525 22, 1588 23, 1555 <u>7792</u> Tare 10p.c. 779 <u>7013lbs....at 6½d.</u> 189 18 8
" Sold at 2 months,— No. 24, 1660 25, 1651 <u>3311</u> Tare 10p.c. 331 <u>2980lbs....at 6¼d.</u> 77 12 1
15 Sold at 3 months,— No. 26, 1525 27, 1700 28, 1560 29, 1627 30, 1633 <u>8045</u> Tare 10p.c. 804 <u>7241lbs....at 6¼d.</u> 188 11 4
Charges. Paid freight of 214.0.4.....at 6d. 5 7 0 " " wharfage at 1s., cartage at 6d. 1 2 6 " " interest on cash charges..... 2 2 " " postages, &c..... 2 10 " My commis. & guarantee at 4 pr. c. 22 18 11
Net proceeds due 22nd Feb..... 573 13 5
Errors excepted. Hamilton, 18th Nov., 184 . W. ADAMS.
544 0 0

Account Sales of 246 barrels of Mess Pork,
bought on joint account with Benj. Thorne, Esq.,
and sold by us for the same joint account.

184									
Nov.	9	Sold at 4 mos. 26 bls. at 8 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	223	12	0				
	"	do. at 3 mos. 20 " at 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	170	0	0				
	10	do. at 4 mos. 50 " at 8 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	430	0	0				
	18	do. at 3 mos. 50 " at 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	425	0	0				
	22	do. at 4 mos. 100 " at 8 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	837	10	0				
						2086	2	0	
		Our commis. & guarantee at 4 <i>p.</i> c..				83	8	10	
		Net proceeds due 11th March.....				2002	13	2	
		Errors excepted.							
		Toronto, 23rd Nov. 184 .							
		A. B. & C. D.							
		Benj'n Thorne, Esq., in account with us for the above transac- tion—							
		Net proc'ds as above due 11th Mar.				2002	13	2	
		Amount of purchase due 27th Feb.	1660	10	0				
		Interest on 1660 <i>l.</i> from 27th Feb. to 11th March.....	3	5	2				
		Difference, being net profit.....	338	18	0				
						2002	13	2	
		Net profit brought down.....				338	18	0	
		Benj. Thorne's half due 11th Mar.	169	9	0				
		Our ditto ditto ...	169	9	0				
						338	18	0	
		A. B. & C. D.							

Dr. Messrs. A. B. & C. D. in Account

			Due.		Days	Products.	Amount
184			184				
Sep.	10	To Goods per Invoice	Jan.	13	48	80688	\$1681
	13	„ ditto per ditto		16	45	77535	1723
						158223	
Nov	27	„ Interest at 6 per Cent				103023	16
							\$3421

Dr. Messrs. J. Thomson & Son in Account

			Due.	Days	Products	Amount	
184			184				
Sep.	25	To Sundries per Invoice.....	Dec.	28	3	267	89 5
			184				
Nov	7	„ ditto per ditto	Feb.	10	41	1845	45 1
	14	„ ditto per ditto	„	17	48	5568	116 8
	18	„ Pork per ditto	„	21	52	22100	425 0
	22	„ ditto per ditto	Mar.	25	84	70392	837 10
Dec.	31	„ Difference of Interest .....	.....	...	.....	71403	
	</						

Current with William Boswell & Co. Cr.

		Due.	Days	Products.	Amounts.
		184			
v. 20	By our Draft at 3 months.....	Feb. 23	7	5600	\$800 00
27	„ our ditto at 2 ditto.....	Jan. 30	31	49600	1600 00
	„ our ditto at 3 ditto.....	Mar 2			1021 62
	Difference of Interest.....			103023	
				158223	\$3421 62
	Errors excepted.				
	N. York, 27th Nov., 184				
	Wm. Boswell & Co.				

Current with A. B. & C. D. Cr.

		Due.	Days	Products	Amounts.
		184			
6	By Cash to account	Oct. 6	86	4300	50 0 0
18	„ W. Thomson's note.....	Dec. 17	14	2030	145 0 0
		184			0
„	„ ditto ditto.....	Feb. 17	48	6960	145 0 0
„	„ your note		21 52	13000	250 0 0
22	„ John Williams' note.....		4 35	6580	187 10 0
„	„ Thomas Jack's ditto.....	Mar 9	68	13600	200 0 0
„	„ H. Philips' ditto.....	Feb. 18	49	6125	125 0 0
		184			
„	„ Cash to account.....	Nov 22	39	11700	300 0 0
31	„ Differ. of Interest in Red..	.....	.....	53640	
„	„ Interest due them at 6 p. ct.	.....	.....	71403	11 14 9
„	„ Difference due us.....	.....	.....		99 0 5
	Errors excepted.				
	Toronto, 5th Jan., 184				1513 5 2
	A. B. & C. D.				

Dr. Mr. Thomas Harris

in Account

			Due.	Days	Products.	Amounts
184			184			
Sept. 12	To Sundries.....per Invoice		Dec. 15	16	1104	69 3
	29 „ ditto .....per ditto		184			
Oct. 2	„ ditto .....per ditto		Jan. 1	1	75	74 15
Nov. 10	„ Pork.....per ditto		„ 5	5	475	95 2
Dec. 22	„ Sundries.....per ditto		Mar. 13	72	30960	430 0
			„ 25	84	2856	34 0
	31 „ Difference of Interest.....				22307	
						703 2
	„ „ Balance in cash 31st December.....					119 9

Dr. Benj. Thorne, Esq.

in Account

			Due.	Days	Products.	Amounts
184			184			
Oct. 6	To your share of Adventure in Pork....		Oct. 18	74	59348	802 0
Nov. 2	„ your draft to T. Woods.....		Dec. 22	9	1125	125 0
	„ „ your ditto to J. Allan.....		„ 4	27	2997	110 17
			184			
	„ „ our acceptance.....		Feb. 4	35	8750	250 0
	„ „ our ditto		Mar. 4	63	31500	500 0
	12 „ your share of Adventure in Sugar ..		Feb. 15	46	11224	243 17
	„ „ your ditto ditto ..		„ 15	46	11224	243 17
			184			
	23 „ cash.....		Nov. 23	38	12160	320 0
	28 „ ditto.....		„ 28	33	6600	200 0
	30 „ ditto.....		„ 30	31	9765	315 0
Dec. 31	„ difference of interest in red.....				29164	
	„ „ interest at 6 per cent.....				74149	12 3
	„ „ difference due him					440 2
						3562 18

current with

A. B. & C. D.

Cr.

		Due.	Days	Products.	Amounts.		
		184					
pt.	23	By Cash to account.....	Sept. 23	99	3960	40	0 0
	30	„ ditto to ditto	„ 30	92	1840	20	0 0
			184				
t.	5	„ his pro. note.....	Jan. 3	3	52	175	0 0
ov.	12	„ his ditto	Feb. 13	41	6600	150	0 0
		„ his ditto	Mar. 13	72	10800	150	0 0
ec.	5	„ cash to account.....	Dec. 5	26	1170	45	0 0
	31	„ difference of interest in red.....			16441		
		„ interest at 6 per cent. per contra....			22307	3 13	5
		„ difference due us				119	9 1
						703	2 6
		Errors excepted.					
		Toronto, 5th January, 184 .					
		A. B. & C. D.					

current with

A. B. & C. D.

Cr.

		Due.	Days	Products.	Amounts.		
		184					
t.	9	By Cash.....	Oct. 9	83	16600	200	0 0
	11	„ James Dods' note to you.....	Dec. 6	25	11250	450	0 0
	18	„ cash	Oct. 18	74	14800	200	0 0
	30	„ your half net proceeds of Adventure in Pork	184				
ov.	3	„ your pro. note.....	Jan. 21	1	19971	951	3 0
			Feb. 6	37	9250	250	0 0
			184				
		„ „ James Dods' note to you.....	Dec. 22	9	1260	140	0 0
			184				
		„ „ R. Williams' ditto to ditto.....	Jan. 27	27	5400	200	0 0
	12	„ W. Thomson's do. to do.	Mar. 8	67	12060	180	0 0
			184				
		„ „ J. Allan's do. to do.	Dec. 11	20	3100	155	2 10
			184				
		„ „ W. Jamieson's do. to do.	Feb. 6	37	4625	125	0 0
	23	„ your half net profit on 2nd Adventure in Pork	Mar. 11	70	11830	169	9 0
	24	„ your half net proceeds of Sugar sold at Cobourg.....	Feb. 22	18	14310	270	3 4
	25	„ your ditto at Hamilton.....	„ 22	53	14416	272	0 0
ec.	31	„ difference of interest.....			74149		
						3562	18 2
		„ „ balance due him in cash 31st Dec....				440	2 7
		Errors excepted.					
		Toronto, 6th Jan., 184.					
		A. B. & C. D.					

NOTES.

NOTE I.

Accounts of the Partners.

In the preliminary Address to the Principles of Book-keeping it is said, that "In Book-keeping, the Set of Books represents the person whose property they are, and the details of whose business they contain." In like manner the Books of a Firm of Co-partnership represent that Firm itself. The whole Books represent the Firm; the Partners are nothing more than individuals dealing with it upon specified terms. Their accounts must therefore be kept precisely as those of any other person who has transactions with the Firm.

The first entry in the Waste Book shews the amount of fixed capital which this imaginary Firm commences with, and the proportion of it which belongs to each Partner. It shews that, at the beginning of this supposed partnership between A. B. & C. D., the agreement is that each should pay into the Partnership Fund the sum of £1000 each. What share of profit each was to receive is stated in the contract of copartnership, but does not appear in the Books till the final balance and formation of the Profit & Loss Sheet. The first entry which is made in the Waste Book is, therefore, to separate and set apart from the money which the Cash Book shews that each Partner has paid into the Cash Box, this sum of £1000 each as Capital Stock, to be made use of for carrying on the business of the Firm and paying its debts, and not at the disposal of the individual Partners during the currency of the contract. Any further sum which either may have paid into the Cash Box remains at the credit of his personal account to be dealt with as he may think proper.

Each partner is, of course, whether there be a balance remaining at his credit or not, entitled to draw from the partnership cash whatever money may be necessary for his personal or family expenses. Such payments are made to him in advance, against the accruing profits of the firm. The entries for these sums are made precisely as if the money had been paid to any common customer of the firm on loan or otherwise, and the share of profits shewn by the Profit and Loss Sheet is placed to the credit of each partner precisely in the same way as you place a sum to the credit of any other party.

When the share of profit as shewn by the Profit and Loss Sheet is placed to the credit of each partner, his account is closed for the year the same as that of any customer.

NOTE II.

Adventures in Wheat, Nos. 1 & 2. Shipping Invoices
page 108. *Accounts Sales, pages 109 and 110.*

This is a very common kind of joint adventure. A dealer, in the interior, makes an arrangement with another who resides at a place of large consumption or of shipment, that the former shall purchase country produce, and the latter shall receive and sell it to the best advantage. The profit or the loss is to be divided equally between them, and, as the trouble taken by each is equal, neither will charge any commission. In such transactions it is also very common for one party to raise money by drawing upon the other, so that neither may be subjected to cash advance; the discounts and expenses attending such drafts being made a charge upon the adventure.

In certain cases it is, however, customary and just for either the buyer or seller, or both, to charge a special commission. For example, if either party be, by any unforeseen accident, or by agreement, brought under considerable cash advance, he will be entitled to make a charge accordingly; or if the seller be obliged to dispose of the property

on credit, he will be entitled to charge a *del credere* commission for guarantencing the debts, the reason of this being in either case, that one party has done more work or has incurred more responsibility than the other.

This adventure is entered in duplicate, Nos. 1 and 2, for the purpose of shewing a slight variety in writing the waste book entries, and two methods of making out the account sales. But, before adverting to these, I would request particular attention to the following remarks, which give a plain reason for the method which I have adopted in making the entries for joint adventures—a method which appears to me to be so simple that I venture to call it the natural system.

In my explanatory address I divided the accounts in the ledger into two classes, general and personal, (or special.) To the general accounts, every thing should be carried which affects the course or the result of your general business; but that this result may be clearly and correctly seen, it is evident that nothing should be entered in these accounts except what does affect that general result. If you make purchases or sales in the ordinary course of your transactions, you carry these to your merchandise account; because from the result of these, arises the profit or the loss on your general trade. If you undertake a journey to buy your general stock, or to collect debts, you charge the expenses to your account of trade charges, because these expenses affect the result of your general business. But, if you undertake a special journey at the request of a particular friend, and for his benefit, you would never think of charging the expenses of that journey to the account of trade charges, but would place them at once to the personal or special account of the friend who is to pay them, because he, and not your general business, is specially liable.

In like manner a speculative adventure forms no part of your general business. It is an addition to your regular transactions, but not part and parcel of them. It is special, and every payment or every obligation regarding it should be carried at once to the special account. Thus, in these adventures the parties from whom the wheat is pur-

chased are credited at once by the adventure, and not by merchandise, for this wheat is not purchased like your ordinary merchandise for the sole advantage of your firm, but in consequence of a special agreement, and the advantage to be shared with a special party. In like manner the money paid for shipping charges on these adventures is at once charged in the cash book to the special account, and not to the account of trade charges, with which it has nothing to do. By continuing this course, the account for each adventure works itself out naturally and clearly, without disturbing any other part of your ledger.

The waste book entries for Adventure No. 1, carry still further this principle of entering special transactions to special accounts. The two adventures No. 1 and No. 2 are entered into on a joint account with John Armstrong & Co., and James Keith & Co., respectively; with each of whom you have transactions in the ordinary course of your business. The entries for the one are carried to a particular (or special) account for John Armstrong & Co., while those for the other are placed to the account in which all the operations of your general business with James Keith & Co. are entered. The advantage of the former method is, that your books will represent Armstrong & Co.'s general account exactly as they would render it to you in account current, while the latter loads the general account of Keith & Co. with £513 3s. 2d. on one side and £466 14s. 2d. on the other, with neither of which sums has your indebtedness or credit with them in general business any thing to do, but simply with the difference between them. In the gross amounts, Keith & Co. had just as much risk or interest as you had, and therefore neither could positively debit or credit the other with them in general account. The mode of entry employed for Adventure No. 1 is the more distinct and therefore preferable.

There is only one difference in the making out of the account sales for these adventures in pages 109 and 110. The former shews more clearly how your firm is repaid in full for the £5 6s. 5d. which it had advanced as shipping charges; but the latter is the more correct and business-

like manner of rendering such an account sales. On the winding up of these adventures the amount charged against Armstrong & Co., and Keith & Co., respectively, is made up of

Your share of profit	£41	2	7
And the charges you paid ...	5	6	5

£46 9 0

Which is precisely what is shewn by the cross entry from the particular to the general account of John Armstrong & Co., and is left to be discovered by subtraction in the general account of Keith & Co.

NOTE III.

Adventure in Pork. Shipping Invoice, page 108.
Account Sales, page 111.

This is a joint adventure which you have entered into with a person in your own neighbourhood, to purchase a quantity of pork on joint account, and ship it as a joint speculation to be sold by a friend of yours at a shipping port. The joint adventurer is liable to you for one-half of the purchase money, for which you ought to be placed in funds immediately, and in return for this you must account to him for one half of what the sale of the adventure may produce. Such speculations are also very common, because they keep a purchaser out of the market; for, if both the parties who are engaged in it had separately come forward as buyers, neither could in all probability have purchased on such favourable terms.

There is little to remark upon in the waste-book entries of this adventure. When the whole cost of it is ascertained by the payment of the shipping charges, Benjamin Thorne is debited for one-half the amount, payable in cash on the day when the purchase falls due. By the cash book it will appear, that you have found it convenient to pay for this pork before it was due, and have therefore received from

Simpson, £4 9s. 5d., for interest. This sum you are entitled to carry to your general accounts as part of your profits, for Mr. Thorne is not charged in interest account with you before the purchase is at maturity.

In the account sales for this adventure, no notice is taken of the cost of the purchase or of the charges which you have paid, because the sellers Gould & Co. have no interest in these matters. They have simply received the goods from you to sell them to the best advantage; and you sent them an invoice for no other reason than that by putting them in possession of the cost, they might strain every nerve to secure you from loss. The sales, however, are not made for cash, nor on one day, but at different times and on different terms of payment. It is therefore necessary to find a medium date at which the whole will fall due, otherwise the final result cannot be made an entry in any interest account.

In this Account Sales, Gould & Co. have paid on the 6th October, in cash, various sums for freight and charges, amounting to £95, and are entitled to charge interest upon that sum till it is repaid to them, which by the medium date they find will be on the 21st January. The medium date is found by the common rule in arithmetic for Equation of Payments, but as this rule is hardly ever given in a practical shape in the treatises on arithmetic which are in general use, I subjoin the following :

First, *General Rule for Equation of Payments :*

Multiply each payment by the time it has to run, divide the sum of the products by the whole debt, and the quotient will be the number of days, months or years, which, added to the date when the debt was contracted, will give the medium date required.

EXAMPLE.

On the 2nd June, 1845, A. borrows from B. £110, whereof £50 is to be paid at 2 years' end, £40 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' end, and £20 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' end; at what time may B. receive the whole at once, without prejudice to either party?

50	multiplied by	2	gives	100
40	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	140
20	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	90

110=whole debt,

330=sum of the products.

Then 330 divided by 110, gives 3 years from the 2nd June, 1845, when the debt was contracted, or the 2nd June, 1848, when the whole may be paid in one sum without prejudice to the agreement.

But as in practical business the debts which have to be equated are not only payable at different times but have also been contracted at different dates—therefore,

Secondly, the *Practical Rule* is—

Multiply the amount of each payment by the difference of time between the date on which it is due and that on which the earliest payment in the account falls due, divide the sum of the products by the sum of all the payments including the first, and the quotient will be the number of days, which must be added to the date when the first payment is due, to find the medium or equated time. The first payment being multiplied by 0, forms no product. To prove that this is correct, let us take the foregoing example—

£50 due in 2 years,

$$40 \times 3\frac{1}{2} - 2 = 1\frac{1}{2} = 60$$

$$20 \times 4\frac{1}{2} - 2 = 2\frac{1}{2} = 50$$

£110 divided by 110 gives 1 year, which added to 2 years, gives 3 years as before. The equated time of the present Account Sales is thus found according to this rule—

£510 due 17th December,

$$512 \text{ „ } 10\text{th January} \times 24 \text{ days} = 12288$$

$$1060 \text{ „ } 13\text{th February} \times 58 \text{ „ } = 61480$$

£ 2082

73768

73768 divided by 2082 gives $35\frac{908}{2082}$ days, and 35 days added to the 17th, December, gives 21st January as the medium or equated date,

NOTE IV.

Adventure in Pork No. 2. Account Sales, page 115.

This is a joint adventure of yet another description. Two parties on the spot, afraid that by entering the market in competition they may enhance the price upon each other, agree that one shall step forward as the purchaser, assume the whole responsibility of the payments, and take the trouble of making the sales—the other engaging to keep him free from cash advance; and while, on the one hand, he is to receive a participation in the profits should any such accrue, becoming bound on the other to pay a share of the loss if such should be made.

In such an adventure, the party conducting the speculation is entitled to make his charges in precisely the same manner as he would upon a consignment, and consequently your account sales are rendered to Mr. Thorne in exactly the same form as Gould & Co. did in the former adventure to you; with this exception, that a memorandum of the division of profits is subjoined.

In this adventure there is one specialty to remark upon. The whole of the property remains in your hands, and Thorne's liability is merely contingent. That contingency is consequently properly expressed by carrying the result of the adventure, as shewn by his share of the profits, to his credit. You cannot charge him at first with one half of the purchase, and then credit him with one half of the net proceeds, although this would produce exactly the same result; because his agreement was not to pay one half the amount, but only to keep you free from cash advance, and your entries should never go in advance of your engagements.

NOTE V.

*Adventures in Sugar Nos. 1 & 2. Shipping Invoices, page 112.
Account Sales, pages 113 & 114.*

These adventures are in duplicate, and consist each of a purchase from your General Stock, sent to a distance in the

hope of obtaining advantage by it. The supposition is, that Mr. Thorne agreed to pay one half the price and to run one half the risk of the shipments, provided you would take the sugar from your stock at the reduced rate of 50s. per cwt., 3 months' credit, taking your chance of gaining by one half of the profits what would compensate or more than compensate you for the sacrifice. Each of these adventures is therefore a positive sale as regards your general business, though it is speculative as regards the adventure.

The entries for Adventure No. 1, are arranged according to this supposition upon the natural principle. The moment the bargain is made, Adventure No. 1 is debited, and Merchandize credited, with the value of the sugar at the price agreed upon, and every charge affecting it is carried to the special account, in the same way as in former cases, leaving it to be worked out exactly in the same manner.

For Adventure No. 2 all the charges are carried to the general accounts, and no entry made in the merchandize account till the shipment is completed. All the items are then brought to bear upon the adventure by the Sundries Dr. to Sundries entry.

Which is the preferable mode, may be seen at a glance, and any student or teacher may, when he sees them both together, adopt whichever he may think best. It will at once be evident that there would have been no need of the complicated Sundries Dr. to Sundries entry if the charges had been carried in the first instance to the special account as in No. 1, and not to the general accounts as in No. 2; but having once been placed to the general accounts, this entry brings them to bear upon the adventure with much more ease and neatness than could be done in any other way. It appears to me, however, that to carry these entries to the general accounts is contrary to the plain principles of book-keeping, and that it is a natural consequence of such a deviation that a most obscure and complicated operation is necessary to remedy it.

The Sundries Dr. to Sundries entry cannot be abbreviated or more clearly arranged in the journal. Every account under the Drs., is debtor to each of the Sundries below for

the amount which is opposite to it, and every account under the Crs. is creditor by each of the Sundries above for the amount which is opposite to it. Thus, Adventure in Sugar No. 2, is debtor to the sundry accounts of Trade Charges, Profit and Loss, and Merchandize, for £243. 17s. 5d., and so on.

NOTE VI.

This entry is for the purpose of charging James Thomson's account with the amount which, as shewn by his account sales, he is due to you for net proceeds of the sugar which was consigned to him for sale. The succeeding entry for W. Adams, on the 25th, has the same object, but the mode of attainment is different. Half the amount of each account sales is the property of Mr. Thorne, and the other half of your special adventure. In the first entry Mr. Thomson is at once debited to each of these accounts for the proper proportions, while in the second, Mr. Adams is debited to the adventure for the whole sum, and Mr. Thorne's half is carried to his credit by a separate entry. Either method is equally distinct, but I rather give a preference to the latter.

NOTE VII.

William Boswell & Co.'s drafts drawn in correspondence with their account current, pages 116-117.

In this account current, the columns for the calculation of interest are embodied in the account itself; thereby saving the double labour of making out, according to the examples given in Morrison and other authors, two separate accounts; one of the items, the other of the interest. The form which I give here has long been familiarly known in mercantile practice, and is indeed so common that paper ruled for the purpose, and upon this plan, can be had at the mercantile stationers in London and New-York; though by

some oversight it has never, so far as I know, been given in print. Many houses still adhere to the old plan of inserting the interest, taken from an interest book, in the columns where I place the products. But, besides the loss of fractional remainders, this is a tedious method, for it will take much longer time to turn over the leaves of an interest book, than to multiply the sum by the number of days for which the interest is required.

In making out an account current of this kind the *first* thing to be done is, to enter every item carefully upon each side of the account according to the dates as you find them in your ledger; the *second*, to find out by your bill book, or invoice or waste books, when each amount falls due, and to enter that date carefully in the "when due" column; the *third*, either to find out the longest due date, which in this account is the 2nd of March, and reckoning how many days intervene between that and the time of each payment or receipt, mark that number opposite its respective date; the number opposite the longest date being 0; or, as in the proof example below, take any date after the latest date in the account and proceed in the same manner: and *the last*, to multiply each sum by the number of days which is set opposite to it, placing the product in the column so appropriated. Add all the products together, and find the balance of them in the usual way. Then, *multiply this balance by double the rate of interest, and divide the product by 73,000; the quotient will be the interest required;* which place in the money column on the proper side of the account.

In this account the rate of interest is supposed to be 6 per cent.; therefore,

$$103223 \times 12 = 1236276 \div 73,000 = \$16.93\text{cts.}$$

In reckoning interest it is usual, where the accounts are in dollars and cents, to throw away every sum which is under fifty cents, and to count all above fifty cents as one dollar; or, when in pounds, shillings and pence, to throw away all under ten shillings, and to count all above ten shillings as one pound. The foregoing rule will of course equally apply to the calculation of interest on any single product, as on the balance.

In the directions for calculating interest on this account, as in those for equation of payments, it may seem that the true interest cannot be obtained, because none is either charged or allowed upon one of the amounts. To shew that the operation is correct, let us make use of a date beyond *the latest date in the account*, say the 10th day of March: the number of days on each side must then be increased by 8, interest must be reckoned on the former blank amount, and the products found accordingly. Each will therefore be as follows :

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
January 13....	56	94136	February 23.....	15	12000
„ 16....	53	91319	January 30.....	39	62400
			March 2.....	8	8032
			On \$1004, the balance without interest—		
			Difference.....		103023
		<hr/> 185455 <hr/>			<hr/> 185455 <hr/>

which leaves exactly the same balance of interest as the former operation.

It is proper to add, that as this account is supposed to be made out by Boswell & Co., the prime dates must correspond with their books and not with yours; and the debtor side must contain what is entered to their credit in your Ledger, and the reverse.

NOTE VIII.

Accounts current of Thomas Harris, J. Thompson & Son, and B. Thorne, in black and red inks. pages 116-119.

The former account current with Boswell & Co., was constructed to find what was the exact balance including interest which should be drawn for, payable at a future date; the object of these accounts is, on the contrary, to

find what balance, including interest, will be due without loss to either party, in cash on the 31st December, the day on which you make up your annual balance, although many of the debits and credits, &c., are not due for some time after. The object of this is twofold, first to ascertain the precise state of your interest account, and next to obtain a certain sum and date with which to commence succeeding accounts with these parties.

It is evident that this must be done by bringing every entry in the account into cash on the 31st December; that is by adding to every debit and credit which is due before that time interest to that date, which will give the amount which would have been due had the payment been deferred till then; and deducting on the other hand the interest on every sum which is not due till after that date, which will give the balance which would have satisfied the debt had it then been called for in advance. While, therefore, the interest upon every sum which is due, prior to the closing date, has to be added to it upon its own proper side of the account; the interest upon that which is not at maturity till afterwards, must be deducted from its own side, or, what comes to the same thing, charged on the opposite side of the account; for if you have to deduct £2 of interest upon a sum of £100 on the debit side, it is evidently the same thing whether you make the subtraction and charge £98, or whether you leave the £100 as it is and credit the party with £2.

In the example in Morrison, where a separate interest account is made out, this is done by charging both the sums and interest which are not yet due to opposite sides of the account; but in practice it is more elegantly done without making out any separate account, by using different coloured inks. The black ink to denote that interest which has to be charged on its own proper side, and which we may therefore call positive interest, and the red ink that which has to be reversed. The reversing is easily managed by summing up the red ink products by themselves and reversing the balance, that is, charging it in black ink as positive interest on the wrong side. Then adding it in with the

other black ink products, and dealing with the balance according to the rule formerly given.

Thus in the account current of Thomas Harris, the red ink products summed up by themselves give a balance of 16441 at debit; but instead of being carried to debit, it is placed in black ink at credit; that reverse may be changed into positive interest, and so with the others.

NOTE IX.

Interest credited to A. B.

If any partner places in a partnership a larger sum than his share of capital, and allows it to remain there during the year, he is entitled to interest, because the firm uses it as capital, increasing their business accordingly. It is usual to allow to partners the highest legal rate of interest, but in special cases where a wealthy individual wishes to place at his partnership account a larger sum than the necessities of the business require, the rate of interest is subject to agreement among the partners.

NOTE X.

Omission in the Profit and Loss entries of the £548 6s. 5d, credited to that account in the Profit and Loss Sheet.

Page 107.

The Profit & Loss Sheet is intended, if the business be the property of one individual, to shew his clear gain or loss, and consequently what sum must be added to his Stock or Capital, or taken away from it. If a Partnership business, it is intended to shew the net gain which is to be divided among the Partners, unless, as is sometimes the case, an agreement is made between them, that a certain proportion of the profits should not be placed under their individual controul, but be applied to increase the capital.

In this set the object of the Profit & Loss Sheet is, to bring together every item, whether of gain or of expense, which can affect the net profit, so that that net profit may be divided between A. B. & C. D. It is therefore necessary to transfer to this sheet from the Profit and Loss Account the various gains which have been made upon the several speculative adventures, and which have already been credited on that account, but the amount of these various gains, amounting to 548*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, must be omitted in the entries consequent on the Profit & Loss Sheet, because they have been carried to the Profit and Loss Account already.

NOTE XI.

It having been remarked to me, that in publishing my First Set of Book-keeping by Double Entry, I had omitted to explain how the different items of stock on hand embodied in the Inventory were obtained, I insert here an Abbreviated Stock Book. This is not made out in the form in which a Stock Book should be kept in actual business, because this would, by taking up too much room, make this work more expensive than is necessary on account of a simple matter which can be explained in a few words.

The stock on hand, is what remains after the quantities which have been sold are taken away. In small businesses it is found out by actually counting, measuring, or weighing what remains of each article. But in wholesale business, a Stock Book is kept, in which an account is opened in *Dr.* and *Cr.* for every article which is purchased. In this Book the Stock is debited for the quantities of the purchases, and credited by the quantities sold, and, if correctly kept, it not only serves to supply material for the annual inventory, but is also of daily use, by enabling the Firm to see at any time what quantity of an article they can safely sell in case of a rapid demand. Such a Stock Book is kept thus :

<i>Dr.</i>				Bohea Tea.				<i>Cr.</i>			
				Ch'sts	lbs.					Ch'sts	lbs.
184						184					
Sep.	10	J. Armstrong & Co.	8	679		Sep.	12	T. Harris.....	2	168	
							14	J. Hill	1	84	
						Oct.	2	T. Harris	1	85	
						Nov	7	J. Thomson & Son	1	86	
						Dec.	31	Difference.....	3	256	
Dec	31	On hand	3	256							

or—

<i>Dr.</i>				Refined Sugar.				<i>Cr.</i>			
				Hhds.	lbs.					Hhds.	lbs.
184						184					
Sep.	10	J. Armstrong & Co.	4	3836		Sep.	14	B. Canfield.....	2	1866	
	11	F. Gould & Co....	6	5591			29	T. Harris.....	2	1970	
						Oct.	7	C. Drummond....	1	984	
							11	J. Dawson.....	2	1635	
						Nov	14	J. Thomson & Son	1	1071	
						Dec.	22	T. Harris.....	1	961	
							31	Difference.....	1	940	
Dec	31	On hand	1	940							

In the Abbreviated Stock Book, which I have given in the text, I have added together all the sales, and subtracted the total from the quantity purchased, which is all that can be easily accomplished in a school-room, and which produces the same results. It should however be impressed upon the student, that the Stock Book should be kept by *Dr.* and *Cr.*, as shewn above, and that each side of the account should have a page for itself. If regularly kept, it will, in wholesale business, in which the packages are not broken, prove to be of the greatest convenience.



HINTS FOR TEACHING BOOK-KEEPING IN CLASSES.

The great difficulty in teaching Book-keeping, is to teach it in such a way that the learner may both understand and remember it—may not only understand it at the time, but remember it afterwards. This is difficult, because the operations required in Book-keeping are not separately complete in themselves, like those in Arithmetic or Geometry, but form a continuous chain. The continuity of this chain is necessary to connect the first step with the second, the second with the third, and so on to the conclusion.

That the continuity of the chain may be seen, the operation must commence with the first transaction in actual business, and go on step by step till the books are wound up in the Profit and Loss Sheet. But it is of no use to have this done by mere copying. Copying will never be recollected, and for this reason, that copying an Invoice Book of a set, then a Cash Book and Day Book, Journal and Ledger, is copying generalities, but not shewing how the details are connected; it is sketching the general outline of a picture, without testing the mind to fill up its parts. Again, to make the student work all the calculations throughout a set of books, is teaching him the application of Compound Multiplication and Addition to Bills of Parcels, but is not teaching him Book-keeping.

To teach Book-keeping minutely to classes of fifteen, twenty, or upwards, is very difficult, because to teach it fully every entry should be followed up singly till it finds its place in the Ledger; and no matter should be given to the learner which he can find already in print. But an

approach to it may be made with most excellent effect in the following manner :—

Having reference to my first published set of Book-keeping, I would recommend that the students should first copy the whole of the Invoices in the Invoice Book, each one writing them in a separate book, to be called his Invoice Book. It is necessary to copy the whole of the Invoices, because in that set they are all supposed to be received at the commencement of the business, and it is necessary that this be done in a separate book, both for facility of reference during the working of the set, and that the mode of proceeding may be assimilated to actual practice. During the writing out of these Invoices, the master may or may not cause the students to calculate the results of each item. He may, if he thinks the students deficient in Arithmetic, but otherwise it is not necessary for teaching the course.

After the Invoices are written out, one month's entries in the Day Book, Cash Book, and Petty Cash Book should be written out ; all the bills, whether Receivable or Payable, which are acknowledged in that portion of the Day Book, should be entered in the Bill Book ; and the Cash for the month be abstracted and entered in the Day Book.

After doing this throughout all the preliminary entries for one month, the students should, on coming to school, be made to place on the master's desk or elsewhere all their printed books ; and then, without copy, themselves to apply the rules in the explanatory part by journalizing on their slates the Day Book entries. When they have filled the whole, or one side of their slate, they should then shew it to the master ; who, having the printed copy before him, can easily see whether they are right or wrong. Whether right or wrong, he will have an opportunity of questioning them ; and if wrong, a double opportunity of instruction by setting them to rights. It is in this stage that the principal teaching is required, for the formation of the Journal Entries is the main difficulty in Book-keeping.

When the entries of one month are all journalized, the same process had better be adopted with posting them into

the Ledger; going on month by month, and always requiring the printed books to be previously given up. It may be said that this is of no use, because a student may easily get by heart as much of Journal or Ledger as he can write up during the lesson. But if he can do this and give a reason for it, it is so much the better, for the exercise will thereby be more fixed in his mind. The Invoice Book, Day Book, Cash, Petty Cash, and Bill Books may be copied, without any disadvantage, provided all but the first be copied in monthly parts; but as the principles of Book-keeping are worked out in the Journal and Ledger, a student should no more be allowed to copy them than he would be allowed to copy from a key the solution of every sum when he is studying Arithmetic.

When two months' entries have been journalized and posted, the trial balance is to be made. Here again no copying can be allowed, but the whole operation is so very simple that I need not say anything further about it. At the conclusion of the four months' set, the final balances commence. The first final balance is exactly for the same purpose as the trial balance, viz. to test the accuracy of the Ledger. There is but this difference, that the balances are taken instead of the totals, and this is done in the manner, and for the reason sufficiently indicated and given in the printed explanation. After the Ledger is, by this first final balance, found to be right, the next step is for the students to make out their Inventory of goods on hand. The method of doing this is explained in Note xi.

When the Inventory is finished, every student will place the amount of it to the credit of his Goods account, that he may find by the balance of that account what his profits are. He will then frame his Profit and Loss Sheet, which, though short, is the most important document of the whole, and is what in partnerships is signed by each partner at the close of every yearly examination of their books as a record of the results of their business. The difference items contained in the Profit and Loss Sheet are then to be regularly entered through the books, and after this is done the final balance

is made. The whole of these concluding operations should be done without copying.

These observations presuppose that each has separate books in which to write every separate book of the set, and these should be labelled on the boards exactly as those in a merchant's counting house. The teaching will thus be more nearly assimilated to actual practice; and indeed without this I cannot see how it is possible that Book-keeping can be satisfactorily taught. The additional expense is very trifling, for the so-called Day Books, Journals, &c., need not contain more paper than is requisite for the writing required.

Sets of these blank books may be had of the Publishers.

*To record all transactions of
Business at once & to show
at all times the value of the whole
capital and the gain or loss on
each branch -*

FINIS.

Double Entry

*The only book which is only
used in the Ledger, but
which is put up with each copy is put up
on the right side of the
book. The book of accounts on the
left side is called the Journal, & Ledger
Book. Invoice, Petty Cash, Letter-
Book of accounts current.*

(Accounts)

Two) General & Personal

Are those which under ordinary heads represent myself.

They represent all ~~business~~ business of me or selling to me.

An account of all debts and payments in Cash.

In up of all my debts and liabilities together with instructions from the governor or commissioner business.

On all of it business and debts.

7. J. C. 21 out 100. 100. 100.

mark found on island 200 m.
in circumference of water 80 m.
a day 25 6 40.

for what time will they all
come together.

1. 200 = 10 days 2 10 5 5
3 200 = 8 days 2 10 5 5
6 200 = 5 days 2 10 5 5

10 days. the

me for
one or more to be
10

On the 10th at Pills which
I saw in the 6th
which I saw in the 6th

which
I saw in the 6th
which I saw in the 6th

